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<b>UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL</b> <small>(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))</small>		Attorney Docket No. <b>R2184.0089/P089</b>	
		First Named Inventor <b>Kazunari Tonami et al.</b>	
		Title <b>IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD, ....</b>	
		Express Mail Label No. _____	

<b>APPLICATION ELEMENTS</b> See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.	<b>ADDRESS TO:</b> Assistant Commissioner for Patent Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231
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1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17) <small>(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)</small> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status See 37 CFR 1.27 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification [Total Pages <b>130</b> ] <small>(preferred arrangement set forth below)</small> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Descriptive title of the invention</li> <li>- Cross Reference to Related Applications</li> <li>- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R &amp; D</li> <li>- Reference to sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix</li> <li>- Background of the Invention</li> <li>- Brief Summary of the Invention</li> <li>- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)</li> <li>- Detailed Description</li> <li>- Claim(s)</li> <li>- Abstract of the Disclosure</li> </ul> 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets <b>19</b> ] 5. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages _____] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Newly executed (original or copy)</li> <li>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))  <small>(for continuation/division with Box 17 completed)</small> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)</b>            Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76	7. <input type="checkbox"/> CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or Computer Program (Appendix) 8. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Readable Form (CRF)</li> <li>b. Specification Sequence Listing on:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <input type="checkbox"/> CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or</li> <li>ii. <input type="checkbox"/> paper</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Statements verifying identity of above copies</li> </ul>
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<b>ACCOMPANYING APPLICATIONS PARTS</b>	
9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s)) 10. <input type="checkbox"/> 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney 11. <input type="checkbox"/> English Translation Document (if applicable) 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 <input type="checkbox"/> Copies of IDS Citations 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Amendment 14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized) 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed) 16. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment, or in an Application Data Sheet under 37 CFR 1.76

☐ Continuation   
 ☐ Divisional   
 ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP)   
 of prior application No : \_\_\_\_\_

Prior application information: Examiner \_\_\_\_\_   
 Group / Art Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL APPS only The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

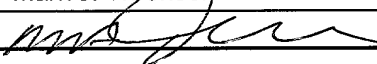
  

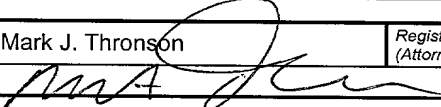
<b>18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Customer Number or Bar Code Label	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence address below

Name		DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY LLP			
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Name (Print/Type)	Mark J. Thronson	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	33,082
Signature		Date	November 28, 2000

<h1 style="margin: 0;">FEE TRANSMITTAL</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">for FY 2001</h2> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: small;">Patent fees are subject to annual revision.</p>		<b>Complete if Known</b>																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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<p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayments to.</p> <p>Deposit Account Number: <u>04-1073</u></p> <p>Deposit Account Name: <u>Dickstein Shapiro Morin &amp; Oshinsky LLP</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17 <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status See 37 CFR 1.27</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Payment Enclosed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check <input type="checkbox"/> Credit Card <input type="checkbox"/> Money Order <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>		<p><b>3. 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Name (print/type)	Mark J. Thronson	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	33,082	Telephone	(202) 775-4742																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Signature		Date	November 28, 2000																																																																																																																																																																																																				

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## SPECIFICATION

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT WE, KAZUNARI TONAMI, a citizen of Japan residing at Kanagawa, Japan and HIROSHI TAKAHASHI, a citizen of Japan residing at Kanagawa, Japan have invented certain new and useful improvements in

IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD, IMAGE PROCESSING APPARATUS,  
IMAGE FORMING METHOD AND RECORDING MEDIUM

of which the following is a specification:-

## 1. Field of the Invention

5

For example, in laser printers, digital

10

15

20

25

level quantized according to the error diffusion method,  
in order to prevent a peculiar texture due to close  
placement of ON dots due to error diffusion in a  
positive direction from occurring in a light shade  
5 portion, a quantization threshold is controlled so that  
an output dot of a target pixel is determined to be an  
OFF dot when ON dots are output in the periphery of the  
target dot in a light shade portion (Japanese Patent No.  
2662402); and

- 10 (3) Continuity of output dots in the periphery  
of a target pixel is examined, and a quantization  
threshold is controlled so that continuity of ON dots or  
OFF dots is avoided so that chain-like textures and  
false contours are prevented from being generated  
15 (Japanese Patent No. 2756308).

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Although various improvements have been  
proposed so as to make up for problems of the error  
20 diffusion method, an object of the present invention is  
to provide novel method and apparatus for solving  
problems of the error diffusion method by an approach  
different from those technologies.

Specifically, as will be described in detail,  
25 in a case where multi-tone image data is multi-level

quantized according to ordinary error diffusion, and the thus-obtained quantized data is provided to an electrophotographic printer, for example, so that an image is formed therefrom, the image easily becomes unstable in medium and dark shade regions, tonality skipping easily occurs, saturation of shade easily occurs early, and so forth. Further, in a case where images in which character regions, halftone-dot regions and photograph regions are mixed are handled, image quality may be degraded depending on particular regions. Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide novel image forming method, image processing method and image processing apparatus in order to solve these problems.

15           An image forming method, according to the present invention, comprises the steps of:

          a) multi-level quantizing a multi-tone image by an error diffusion method; and

          b) representing each pixel of the thus-quantized image having a quantized level higher than 0 using a dot which is larger as the quantized level thereof is higher,

          wherein occurrence of dots having a specific size is repressed in a specific shade region relating to the dots.

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Thereby, it is possible to, based on the number of dots in the periphery of a target pixel, control a occurrence rate of specific dots so that a mixing rate of dots changes smoothly with respect to tonality change, thereby, it is possible to perform

tonality representation with the most suitable dot occupancy rate, and, also, to form smooth images with a little tonality skipping or incongruity at positions at which size of dots is switched.

5           An occurrence rate of the dots having the specific size may be controlled based on the number of dots in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel and a shade level of the target pixel.

10           Thereby, it is possible to suitably control a dot occurrence rate in consideration to the shade level of a target pixel, and to perform tonality representation with the most suitable dot occupancy rate.

15           An occurrence rate of the dots having the specific size may be controlled based on the number of dots having a specific size in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel.

20           An occurrence rate of the dots having the specific size may be controlled based on the number of dots having a specific size in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel and a shade level of the target pixel.

25           Thereby, it is possible to perform control such that, in a case of 4-level quantization, even when many large dots exist in the periphery of a target pixel, an occurrence rate of the smallest dots is not reduced

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5           A degree of repressing occurrence of the dots  
having the specific size may be changed according to a  
feature of the image.

Occurrence of the dots having the specific size may be repressed only for a picture region of the image.

The degree of repressing occurrence of the dots having the specific size may be made weaker for a character region of the image than for a picture region

20 of the image.

Thereby, it is possible to form images in which character regions and picture regions are mixed, character regions having satisfactory sharpness and picture regions having satisfactory stability and tonality.

Occurrence of the dots having the specific size may be repressed only for a non-edge region of the image.

5       Thereby, it is possible to improve sharpness for edge regions of images, and to improve stability and tonality for non-edge regions.

Repressing of occurrence of the dots having the specific size may be performed for a medium shade region of the image.

10       Thereby, it is possible to form images having satisfactory graininess in light shade regions, and satisfactory stability and tonality in medium shade regions.

15       Repressing of occurrence of the dots having the specific size may be performed for a dark shade region of the image.

20       Thereby, it is possible to form images having satisfactory graininess in light shade regions, and satisfactory stability and tonality in dark shade regions.

Repressing of occurrence of the dots having the specific size may be performed for medium and dark shade regions of the image.

25       Thereby, it is possible to form images having satisfactory graininess in light shade regions, and

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satisfactory stability and tonality in medium and dark shade regions.

An image processing method, according to another aspect of the present invention, comprises the

5 steps of:

a) multi-level quantizing multi-level input image data; and

b) repressing occurrence of one or more specific quantized levels for a specific level region of the image data relating to the one or more specific quantized levels.

Re-quantization may be performed for the one or more specific quantized levels, occurrence of which is to be repressed.

15           By multi-level quantizing multi-level input  
image data through this image processing method, and  
representing it using dots for pixels which dots are  
larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels, it is  
possible to form high-quality images according to the  
20 image forming method described above.

Occurrence of the one or more specific quantized levels may be repressed for a medium level region of the image data.

Occurrence of the one or more specific  
25 quantized levels may be repressed for a high level

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b) forming an image from the thus-multi-level-quantized image data using dots for pixels which dots are larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels.

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The second part may repress occurrence of the one or more specific quantized levels for medium and high level regions of the image data.

5       The second part may control an occurrence rate(s) of the quantized level(s), occurrence of which is to be repressed, based on the number of pixels quantized to be higher than the quantized level 0 in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel.

10       The second part may control an occurrence rate(s) of the quantized level(s), occurrence of which is to be repressed, based on the number of pixels quantized to be higher than the quantized level 0 in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel and the level of the image data of the target pixel.

15       The second part may control an occurrence rate(s) of the quantized level(s), occurrence of which is to be repressed, based on the number of pixels quantized to a specific quantized level in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel.

20       The second part may control an occurrence rate(s) of the quantized level(s), occurrence of which is to be repressed, based on the number of pixels quantized to a specific quantized level in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel and the level  
25       of the image data of the target pixel.

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The second part may change a degree(s) of repressing occurrence of the one or more specific quantized levels according to a feature of the image.

The second part may repress occurrence of the  
5 one or more specific quantized levels only for a picture  
region of the image.

The second part may make the degree(s) of repressing occurrence of the one or more specific quantized levels weaker for a character region of the image than for a picture region of the image.

The second part may repress occurrence of the one or more specific quantized levels only for a non-edge region of the image.

The second part may change a degree(s) of  
15 repressing occurrence of the one or more specific  
quantized levels according to a specified output mode.

Thereby, it is possible to change a degree(s) of repressing occurrence of one or more specific quantized levels by selecting the output mode, and, thereby, to form various types of images to have high quality.

The second part may perform re-quantization for the one or more specific quantized levels, occurrence of which is to be repressed.

25           An image processing apparatus, according to



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fifth part, with the level of the image data to which the error is already added, and, thereby, determines whether re-quantization for the each of the one or more specific quantized levels is necessary, occurrence of each of the one or more specific quantized levels being repressed in a specific level region of the input image data relating to the each of the one or more specific quantized levels through the re-quantization by the third part.

10                Thereby, it is possible to perform multi-level quantization of multi-tone image data by the above-described image processing method. Accordingly, by providing the output image data to an image forming part which forms images using dots for pixels which dots are larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels, it is possible to form high-quality images according to the above-described image forming method.

20                The third part may determine that re-quantization is not necessary when the level of the input image data is out of the specific level region relating to each of the one or more specific quantized levels.

                 Thereby, it is possible to exclude a target pixel not having a intermediate level which occurs less frequently in high-contrast images such as those of

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general business documents, from object of re-quantization, to reduce the process time, and, also, to prevent line cut-out of low-contrast characters (letters).

5           An image processing apparatus, according to another aspect of the present invention, comprises:

          a first part adding an error to input image data;

          a second part multi-level quantizing the image  
10 data to which the error is added by the first part, using a plurality of quantization thresholds;

          a third part re-quantizing the quantized data provided by the second part, into another quantized level, for one or more specific quantized levels other  
15 than the highest quantized level and quantized level 0, as the need arises, and outputting the thus-obtained data as an output image data;

          a fourth part obtaining the error to be added to the input image data, from the output image data and  
20 the image data to which the error is already added by the first part, and providing the thus-obtained error to the first part; and

          a fifth part detecting, from the output image data, the number of pixels quantized to the quantized  
25 levels equal to or higher than the quantized level 1 in

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a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel,  
and providing the thus-obtained number to the third part,

wherein the third part compares a threshold  
relating to each of the one or more specific quantized  
5 levels determined based on the number provided by the  
fifth part and the level of the input image data, with  
the level of the image data to which the error is  
already added, and, thereby, determines whether re-  
quantization for the each of the one or more specific  
10 quantized levels is necessary, occurrence of each of the  
one or more specific quantized levels being repressed in  
a specific level region of the input image data relating  
to the each of the one or more specific quantized levels  
through the re-quantization by the third part.

15           Thereby, it is possible to perform multi-level  
quantization of multi-tone image data by the above-  
described image processing method. Accordingly, by  
providing the output image data to an image forming part  
which forms images using dots for pixels which dots are  
20 larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels, it is  
possible to form high-quality images according to the  
above-described image forming method.

An image processing apparatus, according to  
another aspect of the present invention, comprises:

25           a first part adding an error to input image

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a third part re-quantizing the quantized data provided by the second part, into another quantized level, for one or more specific quantized levels other than the highest quantized level and quantized level 0, as the need arises, and outputting the thus-obtained data as an output image data;

a fifth part detecting, from the output image data, the number of pixels for each quantized level in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel, and providing the thus-obtained number to the third part,

wherein the third part compares a threshold relating to each of the one or more specific quantized levels determined based on the total number of pixels of each of the one or more specific quantized levels and one or more other quantized levels near the each of the one or more specific quantized levels and the level of

5 occurrence of each of the one or more specific quantized levels being repressed in a specific level region of the input image data relating to the each of the one or more specific quantized levels through the re-quantization by the third part.

10           Thereby, it is possible to perform multi-level  
quantization of multi-tone image data by the above-  
described image processing method. Accordingly, by  
providing the output image data to an image forming part  
which forms images using dots for pixels which dots are  
15   larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels, it is  
possible to form high-quality images according to the  
above-described image forming method.

```
20         a first part adding an error to input image
        data;
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25           a third part re-quantizing the quantized data

provided by the second part, into another quantized level, for one or more specific quantized levels, as the need arises, and outputting the thus-obtained data as an output image data;

5                   a fourth part obtaining the error to be added to the input image data, from the output image data and image data to which the error is already added by the first part, and providing the thus-obtained error to the first part; and

10                   a fifth part detecting, from the output image data, the number of pixels quantized to the quantized levels equal to or higher than the quantized level 1 in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel, and providing the thus-obtained number to the third part,

15                   wherein the third part has a signal indicating a feature of an image region to which the target pixel belongs input thereto externally, and compares a threshold relating to each of the one or more specific quantized levels determined based on a parameter

20                   relating to the each of the one or more specific quantized levels determined according to the feature indicated by the signal, the number provided by the fifth part and the level of the input image data, with the level of the image data to which the error is

25                   already added, and, thereby, determines whether re-

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region or a picture region; and

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region or a picture region; and

the parameter relating to each of the one or more specific quantized levels may be determined such that a degree of repressing occurrence of the each of the one or more specific quantized levels is weaker for  
5 the character region than for the picture region.

The signal may indicate whether the image region to which the target pixel belongs is an edge region or a non-edge region; and

10 the parameter relating to each of the one or more specific quantized levels may be determined such that occurrence of the each of the one or more specific quantized levels is repressed only for the non-edge region

15 An image processing apparatus, according to another aspect of the present invention, comprises:

a first part adding an error to input image data;

a second part multi-level quantizing the image  
20 data to which the error is added by the first part, using a plurality of quantization thresholds;

a third part re-quantizing the quantized data provided by the second part into another quantized level, for one or more specific quantized levels, as the need  
25 arises, and outputting the thus-obtained data as an

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output image data;

a fourth part obtaining the error to be added to the input image data, from the output image data and image data to which the error is already added by the  
5 first part, and providing the thus-obtained error to the first part; and

a fifth part detecting, from the output image data, the number of pixels quantized to the quantized levels equal to or higher than the quantized level 1 in  
10 a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel, and providing the thus-obtained number to the third part,

wherein the third part has a signal indicating an output mode input from the outside, and compares a threshold relating to each of the one or more specific  
15 quantized levels determined based on a parameter relating to the each of the one or more specific quantized levels determined according to the output mode indicated by the signal, the number provided by the fifth part and the level of the input image data, with  
20 the level of the image data to which the error is already added, and, thereby, determines whether re-quantization for the each of the one or more specific quantized levels is necessary, occurrence of each of the one or more specific quantized levels being repressed in  
25 a degree according to said output mode in a specific

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Thereby, it is possible to perform multi-level  
5 quantization of multi-tone image data by the above-  
described image processing method. Accordingly, by  
providing the output image data to an image forming part  
which forms images using dots for pixels which dots are  
larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels, it is  
10 possible to form high-quality images according to the  
above-described image forming method.

The second part may perform 4-level quantization;

the re-quantization performed by the third part may be performed for the quantized level 1; and

occurrence of the quantized level 1 may be repressed for a medium level region of the input image data.

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                The second part may perform 4-level
25  quantization;

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the re-quantization performed by the third part may be performed for the quantized level 1 and quantized level 2;

occurrence of the quantized level 1 may be  
5 repressed in a medium level region of the input image data; and

occurrence of the quantized level 2 may be repressed in a high level region of the input image data.

The image processing apparatus may further  
10 comprise a sixth part generating the signal input to the third part.

The image processing apparatus may further comprise a sixth part which forms, from the image output data, an image using dots for pixels which dots are  
15 larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels.

The image processing apparatus may further comprise a sixth part generating the input image data by optically scanning an original.

The image processing apparatus may further  
20 comprise:

a sixth part generating the input image data by optically scanning an original; and

a seventh part forming, from the image output data, an image using dots for pixels which dots are  
25 larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels.

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Thereby, it is possible to achieve a printer, a display, a scanner, a facsimile machine and a digital copier, which handle multi-tone images, and provide high image quality.

5           A computer-readable recording medium, according to the present invention, stores therein a program for causing a computer to carry out the function of each part of the image processing apparatus described above.

10           Thereby, it is possible to easily achieve the image processing apparatus described above using a general-purpose or special purpose computer.

Other objects and further features of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing one example of a block configuration of an image processing apparatus according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a flow chart showing one example of processing performed by an output dot control part of the image processing apparatus according to the present invention;

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apparatus according to the present invention;

FIGS. 11 and 12 are flow charts showing other examples of processing performed by an output dot control part of the image processing apparatus according to the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a block diagram showing another example of a block configuration of an image processing apparatus according to the present invention;

FIG. 14 illustrates selectable output modes and corresponding values of parameters A and B in the image processing apparatus according to the present invention;

FIG. 15 shows dot occurrence states obtained from ordinary 4-level error diffusion process and dot occurrence states obtained from 4-level error diffusion process according to the present invention;

FIG. 16 is a general sectional view showing one example of a digital copier according to the present invention;

FIGS. 17 and 18 are block diagrams showing examples of a configuration of a circuit part inside of the digital copier shown in FIG. 16;

FIGS. 19A, 19B, 19C and 19D show one example of differential filters for edge detection; and

FIG. 20 shows a block diagram of a general-

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purpose or special-purpose computer by which an image processing apparatus according to the present invention can be achieved.

5    DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Image processing apparatuses in embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to accompanying drawings.

By the image processing apparatuses according  
10    to the present invention which will be described, image processing methods according to the present invention can be put into practice, and, also, image formation can be performed when output image data obtained from the image processing apparatuses are provided to image  
15    forming parts which form images by using dots which are larger for pixels having higher quantized levels.

In order to avoid duplication of description, the same reference numerals are given to the same parts or corresponding parts through a plurality of drawings.

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<<First Embodiment>>

An image processing apparatus in a first embodiment of the present invention has a block configuration shown in FIG. 1, and, basically, quantizes  
25    input image data 100 of 8 bits/pixel into four levels, i.

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e., 0, 1, 2 and 3, according to an error diffusion method, and outputs thus-quantized data as output image data 101. The output values corresponding to the quantized levels 0, 1, 2 and 3 are 0, 85, 170, 255 (decimal notation), respectively.

Basic parts for such four-level quantization according to the error diffusion method are an error adding part 110 which adds a diffusion error to the input image data 100, a quantization part 111 which outputs the quantized levels 0, 1, 2 and 3 by comparing the image data to which the diffusion error is thus already added by the error adding part 110, with three quantization thresholds  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  ( $T_1 < T_2 < T_3$ ), an error calculating part 112 which calculates an error between the output image data 101 and image data 102 to which the error is thus already added, an error storage part 113 which temporarily stores the thus-calculated error, and a diffusion error calculating part 114 which calculates the diffusion error for a pixel (target pixel) to be processed subsequently, using the error data stored in the error storing part 113 and provides the diffusion error to the error adding part 102.

The above-mentioned quantization thresholds  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and  $T_3$  are determined to be approximately intermediate values between adjacent two quantized

levels, and, for example,  $T1 = 43$ ,  $T2 = 128$ , and  $T3 = 213$ .

In the first embodiment, as indicated by the inside of the block of the diffusion error calculating part 114, \* (asterisk) indicates a position of a target pixel, errors calculated for pixels at respective positions of 'a', 'b' and 'c' on the immediately preceding line and the pixel at the immediately preceding position 'd' on the same line of the target pixel are used for calculating the diffusion error for the target pixel.

The diffusion error calculating part 114 multiplies the errors calculated for the pixels at the above-mentioned positions 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd' with coefficients 1, 5, 3 and 7, respectively, and the sum of the thus-obtained values is divided by 16. The thus-obtained value is output as the diffusion error for the target pixel (\*) by the diffusion error calculating part 114.

Accordingly, as the error storage part 113, a line memory having two lines is used, for example.

Further, the above-mentioned configuration and number of pixels in the periphery of the target pixel to be referred to for calculating the diffusion error can be changed, and, also, the above-mentioned coefficients

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Further, the following configuration can also be employed, instead: A calculating part corresponding to the diffusion error calculating part 114 is provided between the error calculating part 112 and error storage part 113, the diffusion errors for not-yet-processed peripheral pixels are re-calculated one by one by this calculating part using the errors calculated by the error calculating part 112 and error data stored in the error storage part 113, the error data stored in the error storage part 113 is updated by this calculation result, and the diffusion error for the pixel to be processed subsequently is read directly from the error storage part 113 and is provided to the error adding part 110.

In the image processing apparatus in the first embodiment, in addition to those basic parts for the four-level error diffusion process described above, a peripheral dot information storage part 117, a peripheral dot counting part 118, and an output dot control part 119 are provided, and, thereby, one which is obtained through re-quantization as the need arises by the output control part 119 for specific quantization level(s) is output as the output image data 101. It is also possible to integrate the output dot control part

119 with the quantization part 111.

The peripheral dot information storage part 117 temporarily stores dot information expressed by 1 bit/pixel as to whether each already quantized pixel  
5 within a fixed region in the periphery of a target pixel has the quantized level 0 or more than 0.

An image forming method according to the present invention can be put into practice as a result of the output image data 101 being provided to an image  
10 forming apparatus such as an electrophotographic printer which forms images by using larger dots for pixels having higher quantized levels.

In this case, no dot is formed for a pixel having the quantized level of 0, and a dot having a size  
15 according to the quantized level is formed for a pixel having the quantized level more than 0.

Accordingly, in the specification and claims, a pixel having the quantized level 0 in the output image data 101 may be referred to as an OFF-dot, and a pixel  
20 having the quantized level more than 0 may be referred to as an ON-dot. By using this expression, in the peripheral dot information storage part 117, a pixel of OFF dot is represented by "0", and a pixel of ON dot is represented by "1", for example.

25 The peripheral dot counting part 118 refers to

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5           In the first embodiment, assuming that \*  
(asterisk) shown inside of the block of the peripheral  
dot information storage part 117 indicates a position of  
a target pixel to be processed, the number of ON dots  
(the number of peripheral dots) is counted for the  
10 peripheral ten pixels shown in the block in the figure.  
Accordingly, as the peripheral dot information storage  
part 117, a line memory having two lines is used, for  
example.

The output dot control part 119 has the input  
25 data (the image data 102 after having the error added

thereto) of the quantization part 111, the quantization  
output of the quantization part 111, and the number of  
peripheral dots counted by the peripheral dot counting  
part 118 input thereto, and executes the process shown  
5 in FIG. 2.

This process will now be described with  
reference to FIG. 2.

First, in a step S1, it is determined whether  
or not the quantization output of the quantization part  
10 111 for a target pixel is the quantized level 1 (output  
value: 85). Then, when it is not the quantized level 1,  
the quantization output of the quantization part 111 is  
output as it is (in a step S2).

When the quantization output of the  
15 quantization part 111 is the quantized level 1, a  
threshold THR is determined (in a step S3). In the  
first embodiment, the threshold THR is calculated using  
the number ('count') of peripheral dots counted by the  
peripheral dot counting part 118 and a constant by the  
20 following equation:

$$\text{THR} = \text{count} \times \text{constant}$$

For example, the constant is determined to be 10.

25 Then, it is determined in a step S4 whether or

When the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than the threshold THR, it is determined that re-quantization is necessary, and the target pixel level 'level' is compared with a threshold relating to the quantized level 1, and, thereby, re-quantization is performed. In the first embodiment, it is determined in a step S6 whether or not the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than 64 which is an approximately intermediate value between the quantization threshold T1 and the output value 85 of the quantized level 1. Then, when the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than 64, the quantized level 0 (output value: 0) is output (in a step S7). However, when the target pixel level 'level' is not smaller than 64, the quantized level 2 (output

25 is not smaller than 64, the quantized level 2 (output

value: 170) is output (in a step S8).

In a case where neither re-quantization nor output dot control described above is performed, and the quantized data of the quantization part 111 is output as it is, that is, the output dot control part 119 is removed, and an ordinary 4-level error diffusion process is performed, the rates (probabilities) of occurrence of the quantized levels 1, 2 and 3 change with respect to the level of the input image data 100 as shown in FIG. 3.

As shown in FIG. 3, when the input image data level increases from 0, the occurrence rate of the quantized level 1 increases, and, when the input image data level becomes 85, the occurrence rate of the quantized level 1 becomes 100 %. When the input image data level exceeds 85, the occurrence rate of the quantized level 1 decreases, and the occurrence rate of the quantized level 2 increases. When the input image data level becomes 170, the occurrence rate of the quantized level 1 becomes 0 %, and the occurrence rate of the quantized level 2 becomes 100 %. When the input image data level exceeds 170, the occurrence rate of the quantized level 2 decreases, and the occurrence rate of the quantized level 3 increases. When the input image data level becomes 255, the occurrence rate of the



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is repressed is determined by re-quantization.

Accordingly, through all the medium shade region,  
tonality is represented by an appropriate dot occupation  
rate, and the number of tones can be increased. Further,  
5 the mixing rate of dots is smoothly switched according  
to tonality change, and thereby, it is possible to form  
images in which switched portions smoothly couple.

Further, although not shown in figures, in  
another embodiment of the present invention, as a result  
10 of re-quantization or output dot control similar to  
those of the first embodiment being performed not for  
the quantized level 1 but for the quantized level 2,  
occurrence of the small dots of the quantized level 2 is  
repressed for a dark shade region in which large dots of  
15 the quantized level 3 occur. Thereby, as will be  
described in detail for a third embodiment described  
later, stability and graininess of the images in dark  
shade regions are improved.

20 <<Second Embodiment>>

An image processing apparatus in a second  
embodiment of the present invention has a block  
configuration similar to that of the first embodiment  
described above. However, as shown in FIG. 5, also the  
25 input image data 100 is input to the output dot control

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This process will now be described with reference to FIG. 6.

10 When the target pixel level 'LEVEL' is not larger than  
30 or not smaller than 170, the quantization output of  
the quantization part 111 is output as it is (in a step  
S12).

However, when the target pixel level 'LEVEL' is within the range of 30 through 170, it is determined in a step S11 whether or not the quantization output of the quantization part 111 is the quantized level 1. When it is not the quantized level 1, the quantization output of the quantization part 111 is output as it is (in a step S12). However, when the quantization output is the quantized level 1, a process for re-quantization of the quantized level 1 the same as that of the above-described first embodiment is executed (in steps S13 through S18). The steps S13, S14, S15, S16, S17 and S18 are the same as the steps S3, S4, S5, S6, S7 and S8

shown in FIG. 2.

Thus, in the second embodiment, because the process of re-quantization of the quantized level 1 the same as that of the first embodiment is executed, the occurrence rates of the respective quantized levels with respect to the input image data level are controlled as shown in FIG. 4. However, the re-quantization of the quantized level 1 is not performed when the input image data level goes out of the range of 30 through 170. Accordingly, occurrence of the quantized level 1 is repressed in a region in which the input image data level exceeds 30.

Accordingly, an image forming method according to the present invention can be put into practice when the output image data 101 of the image processing apparatus in the second embodiment is provided to an electrophotographic printer or the like, and, thereby, similarly to the above-described first embodiment, it is possible to form images in which graininess is satisfactory in light shade regions, and stability, graininess and tonality are satisfactory in medium shade regions.

Further, in the second embodiment, output of the smallest dots of the quantized level 1 is repressed only when the input data level (shade level) is within

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the range of 30 through 170. Accordingly, line cutting-out or line vanishment of characters (or letters) in low-contrast character regions do not easily occur. Because such medium shade levels occur less frequently  
5 in high-contrast images (images such that black characters are present in white background) such as those of business documents, it is advantageous to eliminate such image data from objects of re-quantization at the first step in the output dot control  
10 part 119 for saving the process time. This point is especially advantageous in a case where the process is achieved by software.

<<Third Embodiment>>

15 An image processing apparatus in a third embodiment of the present invention has a block configuration the same as that of the second embodiment shown in FIG. 5, but, executes by the output dot control part 119 the process of re-quantization for the  
20 quantized level 1 and quantized level 2 as shown in FIG. 7.

This process will now be described with reference to FIG. 7.

First, the output dot control part 119  
25 determines in a step S20 whether or not the quantization

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output of the quantization part 111 for a target pixel  
is the quantized level 1 (output value: 85). When it is  
not the quantized level 1, it is determined in a step  
S26 whether or not the quantization output of the  
5 quantization part 111 is the quantized level 2. When  
the quantization output is neither the quantized level 1  
nor the quantized level 2, the quantization output of  
the quantization part 111 is output as it is (in a step  
S34). Accordingly, the quantized level 0 and quantized  
10 level 3 are out of objects of re-quantization or output  
dot control.

When the quantization output of the  
quantization part 111 is the quantized level 1 (YES of  
the step S20), a threshold THR1 relating to the  
15 quantized level 1 is determined (in a step S21).

In the third embodiment, the threshold THR1 is  
calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{THR1} = 43 + (\text{LEVEL} - A) \times \text{count} \times \text{CNT1}$$

20

As mentioned above, 'LEVEL' denotes the target pixel  
level of the input image data 100, 'count' denotes the  
number of peripheral dots counted by the peripheral dot  
counting part 118, 'A' and 'CNT1' are parameters for  
25 determining the input image data level at which the

5                   Then, it is determined in a step S22 whether  
or not the target pixel level 'level' (level of the  
image data 102) after having the error added thereto is  
larger than the threshold THR1. When it is larger than  
the threshold THR1, it is determined that re-  
10 quantization for the quantized level 1 for the target  
pixel is not necessary, and the quantized level 1  
(output value: 85) is output as it is (in a step S23).  
When the target pixel level exceeds A, the threshold  
THR1 increases as this level increases or as the number  
15 of pixels of ON dots in the periphery of the target  
pixel increases. Thereby, it comes to be easily  
determined that re-quantization of the quantized level 1  
is necessary, and, thereby, the quantized level 1 comes  
to be not easily output.

20           When the target pixel level 'level' after  
having the error added thereto is not larger than the  
threshold THR1, it is determined that re-quantization is  
necessary, and this level 'level' is compared with a  
threshold relating to the quantized level 1, and is re-  
25 quantized. In the third embodiment, it is determined in



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a step S24 whether or not the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than 64 which is an approximately intermediate value between the quantization threshold T1 and the output value 85 of the quantized level 1. Then, 5 when the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than 64, the quantized level 0 (output value: 0) is output (in a step S25). However, when it is not smaller than 64, a step S27 is executed, and re-quantization the same as that for the quantized level 2 is performed. (This is in 10 order to prevent texture due to re-quantization from being generated.)

When the quantization output of the quantization part 111 is the quantized level 2 (YES in the step S26) or when the determination result of the 15 step S24 is NO, a threshold THR2 relating to the quantized level 2 is determined (in a step S27). In the third embodiment, the threshold THR2 is calculated by the following equation:

20 
$$\text{THR2} = 128 + (\text{LEVEL} - B) \times \text{count} \times \text{CNT2}$$

As mentioned above, 'LEVEL' denotes the target pixel level of the input image data 100, 'count' denotes the number of peripheral dots counted by the peripheral dot 25 counting part 118, 'B' and 'CNT1' are parameters for

Then, it is determined in a step S28 whether or not the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than the threshold THR2. When it is not smaller than the threshold level THR2, it is determined that re-quantization is not necessary, and the quantized level 2 (output value: 170) is output as it is (in a step S29). However, when the step S27 is executed after the step S24 is executed, it can be said that the quantized level 1 provided by the quantization part 111 is re-quantized to the quantized level 2. When the target pixel level 'LEVEL' exceeds B, the threshold THR2 increases as this level increases or as the number of pixels of ON dots in the periphery of the target pixel increases. Thereby, it comes to be easily determined that re-quantization of the quantized level 2 is necessary, and, thereby, the quantized level 2 comes to be not easily output.

When the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than the threshold THR2, this level 'level' is compared with a threshold relating to the quantized level 2, and, thus, is re-quantized. In the third embodiment, it is

determined in a step S30 whether or not the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than 150 which is an approximately intermediate value between the quantization threshold T2 and the output value 170 of the quantized level 2. Then, when the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than 150, the quantized level 0 (output value: 0) is output (in a step S31). However, when the target pixel level 'level' is not smaller than 150, the quantized level 3 (output value: 255) is output (in a step S32).

In the third embodiment, re-quantization or output dot control is performed by the output dot control part 111 as describe above. Accordingly, the quantized levels 1, 2 and 3 occur at rates as shown in FIG. 8 with respect to the input image data level. As shown in FIG. 8, as the input image data level increases, the occurrence rate of the quantized level 1 increases. However, when it exceeds the level A, the occurrence rate of the quantized level 1 decreases sharply, and the occurrence rate of the quantized level 2 increases. Further, from the level B, the occurrence rate of the quantized level 2 decreases sharply, and the occurrence rate of the quantized level 3 increases. Further, each of the occurrence rates of the quantized levels 1 and 2 does not reach 100 % (the maximum occurrence rates

thereof are determined by the values of A and B used for calculating the thresholds THR1 and THR2).

When the output data 101 for which the occurrence rates of the quantized levels 1 and 2 are controlled is provided to an electrophotographic printer or the like, it is possible to form high-quality images. That is, for light shade regions, graininess is satisfactory because images are formed by the smallest dots of the quantized level 1. For medium shade regions in which the small dots of the quantized level 2 occur, occurrence of the unstable smallest dots is repressed, and images are formed approximately only by the small dots of the quantized level 2. Accordingly, stability and graininess of the images are improved. For dark shade regions in which the large dots of the quantized level 3 occur, occurrence of the small dots is repressed, and images are formed approximately only by the large dots. Accordingly, stability of the images is improved, and, saturation of tonality do not easily occur because the number of dots decreases.

Further, not only the number of dots within the specific region in the periphery of a target pixel but also the shade level of the target pixel are referred to for controlling repressing of the smallest dots and small dots. Also, the output dot for the thus-

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repressed pixel is determined by re-quantization.

Accordingly, through all the medium and dark shade regions, tonality is represented by an appropriate dot occupation rate, and the number of tones can be

5 increased. Further, the mixing rate of dots is smoothly switched according to tonality change, and thereby, it is possible to form images in which switched portions smoothly couple. This will now be further described with reference to FIG. 15.

10 The left column of four images shown in FIG. 15 typically show states of dot occurrence in a light shade region through a dark shade region in a case where the output image data 101 of the image processing apparatus in the third embodiment is provided to an  
15 electrophotographic printer or the like. The right column of four images shown in FIG. 15 typically show states of dot occurrence in a light shade region through a dark shade region in a case where ordinary 4-level error diffusion processed data without employing  
20 repressing of the smartest dots and small dots is provided to an electrophotographic printer or the like.

As shown in the top row of two images of FIG. 15, images are formed by the smallest dots of the quantized level 1 for light shade regions. Accordingly,  
25 isolated dots are not easily remarkable, and, thereby,

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As shown in images on the left column and second and third rows from the top of FIG. 15, in the third embodiment, for medium shade regions, occurrence of the unstable smallest dots of the quantized level 1 is repressed, and images are formed approximately only by the small dots of the quantized level 2. Accordingly, in comparison to the ordinary 4-level error diffusion processed case (the same rows on the right column in the figure), stability and graininess of the images are satisfactory.

Further, in the ordinary 4-level error diffusion processed case, the number of dots output is large for dark shade regions. Accordingly, shade is easily saturated due to influence of dot gain (spread of

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rates of the respective quantized levels same as in the first embodiment. These two points are also same in fourth, sixth and seventh embodiments which will be described later.

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<<Fourth Embodiment>>

An image processing apparatus in a fourth embodiment of the present invention has a block configuration shown in FIG. 5, but information stored in the peripheral dot information storage part 117, operation of the peripheral dot counting part 118 and processing performed by the output dot control part 119 are different from those of each embodiment described above.

15           The peripheral dot information storage part 117 stores dot information of pixels having undergone quantization, on total two lines, i. e., the line including a target pixel and the immediately proceeding line, similarly to the case of each embodiment described above. However, in the fourth embodiment, not ON/OFF of dots but information indicating the quantized levels of the respective pixels are stored in the peripheral dot information storage part 117.

25           The peripheral dot counting part 118 refers to the information stored in the peripheral dot information

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storage part 117, and, counts each of the number of  
pixels of the quantized level 1, the number of pixels of  
the quantized level 2 and the number of pixels of the  
quantized level 3 of the ten (10) pixels having  
5 undergone quantization in the periphery of a target  
pixel.

Thus, in each embodiment described above, the  
peripheral ON dots are counted without distinguishing  
the quantized levels thereof, but in the fourth  
10 embodiment, the pixels of ON dots are counted for each  
quantized level separately.

In the fourth embodiment, re-quantization  
process or output dot control process, shown in FIG. 9,  
is performed by the output dot control part 119 on a  
15 target pixel having been quantized into the quantized  
level 1 or 2 by the quantization part 111.

First, the output dot control part 119  
determines in a step S40 whether or not the quantization  
output of the quantization part 111 for a target pixel  
20 is the quantized level 1 (output value: 85). When it is  
not the quantized level 1, it is determined in a step  
S47 whether or not the quantization output is the  
quantized level 2. When the quantization output is  
neither the quantized level 1 nor the quantized level 2,  
25 the quantization output of the quantization part 111 is

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output as it is (in a step S48).

When the quantization output of the quantization part 111 is the quantized level 1 (YES of the step S40), the number 'a' of dots which is the sum of the numbers of pixels of the quantized levels 1 and 2 provided by the peripheral dot counting part 118 is calculated (in a step S41). Then, this number 'a' of dots is used, and a threshold THR1 relating to the quantized level 1 is determined (in a step S42).

10 In the fourth embodiment, the threshold THR1 is calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{THR1} = 43 + (\text{LEVEL} - A) \times a \times \text{CNT1}$$

15 Thus, although the number 'count' of dots (see the step S21 of FIG. 7) which is the sum of the numbers of pixels of the quantized levels 1, 2 and 3 is used in the third embodiment, the number 'a' of dots obtained from subtracting the number of pixels of the quantized level 3 from this 'count' is used for calculating the threshold THR1 in the fourth embodiment.

Then, it is determined in a step S43 whether or not the target pixel level 'level' is larger than the threshold THR1. When it is larger than the threshold THR1, it is determined that re-quantization for the

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in order to prevent texture due to re-quantization from being generated.)

When the quantization output of the quantization part 111 is the quantized level 2 (YES in the step S47) or when the determination result of the step S45 is NO, the number 'b' of dots which is the sum of the numbers of pixels of the quantized levels 2 and 3 provided by the peripheral dot counting part 118 is calculated (in a step S49). Then, using this number 'b' of dots, a threshold THR2 relating to the quantized level 2 is determined (in a step S50). In the fourth embodiment, the threshold THR2 is calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{THR2} = 128 + (\text{LEVEL} - B) \times b \times \text{CNT2}$$

Thus, although the number 'count' of dots (see the step S27 of FIG. 7) which is the sum of the numbers of pixels of the quantized levels 1, 2 and 3 is used in the third embodiment, the number 'b' of dots obtained from subtracting the number of pixels of the quantized level 1 from this 'count' is used for calculating the threshold THR2 in the fourth embodiment.

Then, it is determined in a step S51 whether or not the target pixel level 'level' (level of the

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pixel data 102) is smaller than the threshold THR2.

When it is not smaller than the threshold level THR2, it is determined that re-quantization is not necessary, and the quantized level 2 (output value: 170) is output as

5 it is (in a step S52). However, when the step S49 is executed after the step S45 is executed, it can be said that the quantized level 1 provided by the quantization part 111 is re-quantized to the quantized level 2. When the target pixel level 'LEVEL' exceeds B, the threshold  
10 THR2 increases as this level increases or as the number of pixels of the quantized levels 2 and 3 in the periphery of the target pixel increases. Thereby, it comes to be easily determined that re-quantization of the quantized level 2 is necessary, and, thereby, the  
15 quantized level 2 comes to be not easily output.

When the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than the threshold THR2, this level 'level' is compared with a threshold relating to the quantized level 2, and, thus, is re-quantized. In the fourth embodiment, it is  
20 determined in a step S53 whether or not the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than 150 which is an approximately intermediate value between the quantization threshold T2 and the output value 170 of the quantized level 2. Then, when the target pixel  
25 level 'level' is smaller than 150, the quantized level 0

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5                   In the fourth embodiment, through re-quantization for the quantized levels 1 and 2, the quantized levels 1, 2 and 3 occur at rates as shown in FIG. 8 same as in the above-described third embodiment. Accordingly, as described above for the third embodiment, in a case where the output image data 101 is provided to an image forming apparatus such as an electrophotographic printer, and images are formed in such a manner that dots are used larger for pixels having higher quantized levels, graininess is satisfactory for light shade regions, stability of images and graininess are satisfactory for medium shade regions, and stability of images is satisfactory for dark shade regions. Further, ruin of tonality is eased. Further, the mixing rate of dots having different sizes is switched smoothly with respect to change in tonality, thereby, skipping of tonality and incongruity do not occur, and false contours which are problematic in the ordinary multi-level error diffusion processed case are not easily generated.

25           In particular, in the fourth embodiment, the

number 'a' of dots obtained from subtracting the number of large dots from the number of peripheral dots is used for control of repressing occurrence of the smallest dots. Accordingly, the smallest dots are not repressed even when the many large dots exist in the periphery of a target pixel. As a result, jaggy in character (or letter) regions or edge regions of images can be eased, and it is possible to produce images having improved sharpness.

Thus, in the fourth embodiment, sharpness which is an advantage of multi-level error diffusion is maintained, and, also, stability and tonality for medium and dark shade regions which may not easily be improved in multi-level error diffusion can be improved.

#### <<Fifth Embodiment>>

A block configuration of an image processing apparatus in a fifth embodiment of the present invention is, as shown in FIG. 10, different from that of the above-described second embodiment, in that a feature indicating signal 104 indicating a feature of an image region including a target pixel is input to the output dot control part 119 in the fifth embodiment.

In the fifth embodiment, through the feature indicating signal 104, it is indicated whether the image

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region including a target pixel is either a character  
(or letter) region or a picture region. A feature  
determining part which generates the feature indicating  
signal 104 will be described later. In the fifth  
5 embodiment, the feature determining part is provided  
outside of the apparatus. However, in another  
embodiment, the feature determining part is provided  
inside of the apparatus.

Information stored in the peripheral dot  
10 information storage part 117, operation of the  
peripheral dot counting part 118 are same as those in  
the above-described second embodiment. The output dot  
control part 119 executes the re-quantization process  
for the quantized level 1 as shown in FIG. 11.

15 This process will now be described with  
reference to FIG. 11.

First, the output dot control part 119  
determines in a step S60 whether or not the quantization  
output of the quantization part 111 for a target pixel  
20 is the quantized level 1 (output value: 85). When it is  
not the quantized level 1, the quantization output of  
the quantization part 111 is output as it is (in a step  
S61).

When the quantization output of the  
25 quantization part 111 is the quantized level 1 (YES in

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THR is set according to the state of the feature

embodiment, setting is made such that  $A = 255$  when the

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$$\text{THR} = 43 + (\text{LEVEL} - \text{A}) \times \text{count} \times \text{CNT}$$

15

20

25

the target pixel level 'level' is compared with a threshold relating to the quantized level 1, and thus, is re-quantized. In the fifth embodiment, it is determined in a step S66 whether or not the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than 64 which is an approximately intermediate value between the quantization threshold T1 and the output value 85 of the quantized level 1. When it is smaller than 64, the quantized level 0 (output value: 0) is output in a step S67. However, when the target pixel level 'level' is not smaller than 64, the quantized level 2 (output value: 170) is output in a step S68. When the target pixel level 'LEVEL' exceeds A, the threshold THR increases as this level increases or as the number of dots in the periphery of the target pixel increases, and the probability of the quantized level 1 being re-quantized increases. Accordingly, the quantized level 1 is not easily output.

In this process, when the target pixel is a pixel in a character region, setting is made such that A = 255 as mentioned above. Accordingly, the determination result of the step S64 is always NO. That is, it is always determined that re-quantization is not necessary. As a result, the quantization output of the quantization part 111 is output as it is. Accordingly,

occurrence of the quantized level 1 is not repressed.  
Thus, in this case, the process executed is same as the  
process executed in the ordinary 4-level error diffusion  
process in which the output dot control part 119 is not  
5 provided. Accordingly, the respective quantized levels  
occur at rates as shown in FIG. 3. Thereby, for  
character regions of images, it is possible to form  
images having improved sharpness.

On the other hand, when the target pixel is a  
10 pixel in a picture region, setting is made such that  
 $A = 30$  as mentioned above. Accordingly, when the input  
image data level exceeds  $A$ , output of the quantized  
level 1 is repressed as this level increases or as the  
number of dots in the periphery of the target pixel  
15 becomes larger. As a result, occurrence rates of the  
respective quantized levels are those shown in FIG. 4.  
Accordingly, similarly to the case of the above-  
described first embodiment, for picture regions of  
images, graininess is satisfactory for light shade  
20 regions, and stability, graininess and tonality of  
images are improved for medium shade regions in  
comparison to the case of ordinary 4-level error  
diffusion process.

It is also possible to set the parameter  $A$   
25 smaller than 255 for character regions, and, to repress

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occurrence of the quantized level 1 also for character regions but in a repressing degree weaker than that for picture regions. Generally speaking, it is preferable to perform control such that the degree of repressing  
5 occurrence of the quantized level 1 be weaker for character regions than that for picture regions.

In a variant embodiment of the fifth embodiment, a similar re-quantization process is executed only for the quantized level 2, and, occurrence  
10 of the quantized level 2 is repressed. In this case, stability, tonality and so forth of images are improved for dark shade regions.

In another variant embodiment of the fifth embodiment, through the feature indicating signal 104,  
15 it is indicated whether a picture region including a target pixel is an edge region or a non-edge region. A feature determining part which generates this feature indicating signal 104 will be described later. This feature determining part may be provided outside of the  
20 apparatus or may be provided inside of the apparatus. The output dot control part 119 changes a degree of repressing small dots according to whether a target pixel is included in an edge region or a non-edge region. For example, when the target pixel is in an edge region,  
25 the parameter A is set to 255, and output of the

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quantized level 1 is made not to be repressed. Thereby,  
it is possible to form an image having a satisfactory  
sharpness for edge regions. On the other hand, when the  
target pixel is included in a non-edge region, the  
5 parameter A is set to 30, and output of the quantized  
level 1 is strongly repressed. Accordingly, it is  
possible to form an image having satisfactory stability,  
graininess and tonality for non-edge regions.

Further, similarly in a case of a sixth  
10 embodiment which will be described later, it is also  
possible to re-classify picture regions into photograph  
regions and halftone-dot regions, and, to change the  
parameter A (parameters A and B in the sixth embodiment)  
for the respective regions. Furthermore, it is also  
15 possible to aim other feature(s) of images, and to  
change the parameter(s) similarly.

The above-mentioned feature determining part  
which generates the feature indicating signal 104  
indicating distinction between a character region and a  
20 picture region will now be described.

In a character region of an image, black  
pixels and white pixies occur continuously along an edge  
portion of a character. In a halftone-dot region, peaks  
in shade occur intermittently and cyclically. In a  
25 photograph region, shade change is a little. By

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detecting such image features of character region,  
halftone-dot region and photograph region, it is  
possible to distinguish between character regions and  
picture regions (photograph regions and halftone-dot  
5 regions).

With regard to such feature determination  
(discrimination), many related arts are known. For  
example, as disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent  
Application No. 3-276966, peaks in shade in an image are  
10 detected, and, a region in which cyclicity of the  
detected peaks is recognized is extracted as a halftone-  
dot region, a region having a little shade change is  
extracted as a photograph region, a region which is  
neither a halftone-dot region nor a photograph region is  
15 extracted as a line-drawn region, and 'character region'  
is indicated for a target pixel included in a line-drawn  
region but 'picture region' is indicated for a target  
pixel included in a halftone-dot region or a photograph  
region. The feature detecting part which executes the  
20 above-described process may be used in the relevant  
embodiment of the present invention. The feature  
determining part having another configuration may be  
used instead.

Then, the feature determining part which  
25 generates the feature indicating signal 104 indicating

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distinction between an edge region and a non-edge region will now be described. Also for such feature determination (discrimination), many related arts are known, and any thereof may be used. For example, four  
5 types of differential filters shown in FIGS. 19A, 19B, 19C and 19D are used, and edge amounts are detected for total four directions, i. e., a main scanning direction, a sub-scanning direction, and directions inclined from the main scanning direction by  $\pm 45^\circ$ , a region in which  
10 the absolute value of the edge amount exceeds a predetermined threshold in any direction is determined as an edge region, and a region other than such a region is determined as a non-edge region. The feature determining part which executes the above-described  
15 process may be used.

A method of detecting the edge amount by using the differential filters shown in FIGS. 19A through 19D is to obtain the sum of the values obtained from multiplying image data of pixels surrounding a target  
20 pixel at pixel positions shown in each of the filters shown in FIGS. 19A through 19D by the corresponding coefficients shown in the figures, respectively, for example.

5 processing performed by the output dot control part 119  
is different from that of the fifth embodiment, as shown  
in FIG. 12.

10 fifth embodiment, whether a image region including a  
target pixel is a character region or a picture region.

The process executed by the output dot control part 119 of the sixth embodiment will now be described with reference to FIG. 12.

15                   First, the output dot control part 119  
determines in a step S70 whether or not the quantization  
output of the quantization part 111 for a target pixel  
is the quantized level 1 (output value: 85). When it is  
not the quantized level 1, it is determined in a step  
20   S77 whether or not the quantization output of the  
quantization part 111 is the quantized level 2. When it  
is neither the quantized level 1 nor the quantized level  
2, the quantization output of the quantization part 111  
is output as it is (in a step S85).

25            When the quantization output of the



quantization part 111 is the quantized level 1 (YES of the step S70), a parameter A for determining a threshold THR1 relating to the quantized level 1 is set according to the state of the feature indicating signal 104 in a step S71. In the sixth embodiment, setting is made such that A = 255 when the feature indicating signal 104 indicates "character region" but setting is made such that A = 30 when the feature indicating signal 104 indicates "picture region". Then, the threshold THR1 is calculated in a step S72 by the following equation:

$$\text{THR1} = 43 + (\text{LEVEL} - A) \times \text{count} \times \text{CNT1}$$

As mentioned above, 'LEVEL' denotes the target pixel level of the input image data 100, 'count' denotes the number of peripheral dots counted by the peripheral dot counting part 118, 'A' and 'CNT1' are parameters for determining the input image data level at which the occurrence rate of the quantized level 1 starts decreasing and a slope of the decrease (see FIG. 8), and CNT1 is determined as 2, for example. Further, '43' corresponds to the quantization threshold T1.

Then, it is determined in a step S73 whether or not the target pixel level 'level' (level of the image data 102) is larger than the threshold THR1. When

5 quantized level 1 (output value: 85) is output as it is  
(in a step S74).

10 necessary, and this level 'level' is compared with a threshold relating to the quantized level 1, and is re-quantized. In the sixth embodiment, it is determined in a step S75 whether or not the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than 64 which is an approximately  
15 intermediate value between the quantization threshold T1 and the output value 85 of the quantized level 1. Then, when it is smaller than 64, the quantized level 0 (output value: 0) is output (in a step S76). However, when it is not smaller than 64, a step S78 is executed,  
20 and re-quantization the same as that for the quantized level 2 is performed. (This is in order to prevent texture due to re-quantization from being generated.) When the target pixel level exceeds A, the threshold THR1 increases as this level increases or as the number  
25 of pixels of dots in the periphery of the target pixel

When the quantization output of the quantization part 111 is the quantized level 2 (YES in the step S77) or when the determination result of the step S75 is NO, a parameter B for determining a threshold THR2 relating to the quantized level 2 is determined according to the state of the feature indicating signal 104 in a step S78. In the sixth embodiment, setting is made such that B = 255 when the feature indicating signal 104 indicates "character region" but setting is made such that B = 100 when the feature indicating signal 104 indicates "picture region". Then, the threshold THR2 relating to the quantized level 2 is calculated (in a step S79) by the following equation:

$$\text{THR2} = 128 + (\text{LEVEL} - \text{B}) \times \text{count} \times \text{CNT2}$$

20 As mentioned above, 'LEVEL' denotes the target pixel  
level of the input image data 100, 'count' denotes the  
number of peripheral dots counted by the peripheral dot  
counting part 118, 'B' and 'CNT2' are parameters for  
determining the input image data level at which the  
25 occurrence rate of the quantized level 2 starts

Then, it is determined in a step S80 whether  
5 or not the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than  
the threshold THR2. When it is not smaller than the  
threshold level THR2, it is determined that re-  
quantization is not necessary, and the quantized level 2  
(output value: 170) is output as it is (in a step S81).  
10 However, when the step S78 is executed after the step  
S75 is executed, it can be said that the quantized level  
1 is re-quantized to the quantized level 2.

When the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than the threshold THR2, this level 'level' is compared with a threshold relating to the quantized level 2, and, thus, is re-quantized. In the sixth embodiment, it is determined in a step S82 whether or not the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than 150 which is an approximately intermediate value between the quantization threshold T2 and the output value 170 of the quantized level 2. Then, when the target pixel level 'level' is smaller than 150, the quantized level 0 (output value: 0) is output (in a step S83). However, when the target pixel level 'level' is not smaller than 150, the quantized level 3 (output value: 255) is output

5 comes to be not easily output.

improved sharpness.

25 A = 30 and B = 100, as mentioned above. Accordingly,

when the input image data level exceeds A, output of the quantized level 1 is repressed. Further, when the input image data level exceeds B, output of the quantized level 2 is repressed. As a result, occurrence rates of the respective quantized levels are those shown in FIG. 8. Accordingly, similarly to the case of the above-described third embodiment and so forth, for picture regions of images, graininess is satisfactory for light shade regions, and stability, graininess and tonality of images are improved for medium and dark shade regions.

Similarly to the above-described fifth embodiment, it is also possible to set the parameters A and B smaller than 255 for character regions, and, to repress occurrence of the quantized levels 1 and 2 also for character regions but in repressing degrees weaker than those for picture regions.

#### <<Seventh Embodiment>>

A block configuration of an image processing apparatus in a seventh embodiment according to the present invention is, as shown in FIG. 13, different from that of the above-described sixth embodiment, in that an output mode signal 106 indicating an output mode is input to the output dot control part 119. This output mode signal 106 is provided from an operation

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panel not shown in the figure operated by a user, for example. Information stored in the peripheral dot information storage part 117 and operation of the peripheral dot counting part 118 are the same as those of the above-described first embodiment. Processing performed by the output dot control part 119 is the same as that in the above-described sixth embodiment except that the values of parameters A and B for determining the thresholds THR1 and THR2 are changed according to the output mode specified, and, therefore, will now be described using FIG. 12.

In the step S71, the output control part 119 sets the parameter A to a value according to the specified output mode. Further, in the step S78, the output control part 119 sets the parameter B to a value according to the specified output mode. In the seventh embodiment, as the output mode, as shown in FIG. 14, any one of a 'character mode' suitable for outputting images in which shade changing points of characters (or letters) or the like are intended to be reproduced with high resolution, a 'photograph mode' suitable for outputting images having a little shade change such as photographs, a 'character/photograph mode' suitable for outputting images of both characters and photographs, and a 'printed photograph mode' suitable for outputting

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halftone-dot images such as printed matters. Then,  
according to the thus-specified output mode, the  
parameters A and B are set, as shown in FIG. 14.

When the character mode is selected, the  
5 parameters A and B are set to 255 as shown in the figure.  
Accordingly, occurrence of the quantized levels 1 and 2  
is not repressed, and the process same as ordinary 4-  
level error diffusion is executed. Thereby it is  
possible to form images having superior sharpness.

10 When the photograph mode is selected, the  
parameters A and B are set to small values, i. e., 30  
and 100, respectively, and occurrence of the quantized  
levels 1 and 2 is strongly repressed as shown in FIG. 8.  
Accordingly, it is possible to form images having  
15 superior graininess, stability and tonality.

When the character/photograph mode is selected,  
the parameter A is set to 30, and, thereby, occurrence  
of the quantized level 1 is strongly repressed, but the  
parameter B is set to 150 which is somewhat large, and,  
20 thereby, occurrence of the quantized level 2 is  
repressed weakly. Accordingly, it is possible to form  
satisfactory images for both characters and photographs.

When the printed photograph mode is selected,  
the parameter A is set to 60 which is large, and thereby,  
25 occurrence of the quantized level 1 is weakly repressed,

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and, the parameter B is set to 255, and thereby,  
occurrence of the quantized level 2 is not repressed.  
Accordingly, it is possible to form halftone-dot images  
such as those of printed matters satisfactorily.

5           Although each embodiment described above  
performs 4-level quantization, the present invention can  
be easily applied to an image processing apparatus which  
performs multi-level quantization of three levels or  
five or more levels. For example, when image data is 3-  
10 level quantized into 0, 1 and 2, occurrence of the  
quantized level 1 may be repressed similarly. Further,  
when image data is 5-level quantized into 0, 1, 2, 3 and  
4, occurrence of the quantized levels 1, 2 and 3 is  
repressed similarly. Also in a case of multi-level  
15 quantization of the number of levels more than this, a  
similar manner may be considered of course.

The image processing apparatus in each of the  
above-described embodiments and variant embodiment may  
be achieved by software using a general-purpose or  
20 special-purpose computer such as that shown in FIG. 20.

In this case, a program for achieving the  
functions of the respective parts of the image  
processing apparatus is read from one of various  
recording media 1310 such as a floppy disk, an optical  
25 disk, a magneto-optical disk, a semiconductor storage

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5 CPU 1100 in a well-known manner.

10 as line memories and so forth necessary for storing  
various data, for example.

15 such a program is recorded are included in the present  
invention.

20 image formation such as a printer, a display device, and  
so forth, apparatuses relating to image reading such as  
a scanner, a facsimile machine, and so forth, and  
apparatuses relating to both image reading and image  
formation such as digital copier and so forth.

25 As one example thereof, a digital copier to

which the present invention is applied will now be described (as an eighth embodiment of the present invention).

5                   <<Eighth Embodiment>>

FIG. 16 shows a general sectional view of the digital copier in the eighth embodiment.

                  The digital copier shown in FIG. 16 includes an image reading part 400 which optically scans an  
10 original image and reads it, a laser printer 411 which serves as an image forming apparatus, and a circuit part 550 (see FIGS. 17 and 18) not shown in the figure, and an operation panel, also not shown in the figure, for an operator or user to input various instructions to the  
15 copier (for example, an instruction of the output mode in the above-described seventh embodiment).

                  The image reading part 400 illuminates an original image sheet placed on a flat original table 403 by an illuminating lamp 502, forms an image from a  
20 reflected light image from the original image sheet onto an image sensor 507 such as a CCD by mirrors 503 through 505 and a lens 506. And also, by sub-scanning the original image sheet by moving the illuminating lamp 502 and mirrors 503 through 505, the image reading part 400  
25 reads image information of the original image sheet, and

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converts it into an electric image signal. The analog image signal output from the image sensor 507 is input to the circuit part 550 (FIGS. 17, 18), and is processed thereby. Image data output from the circuit part 550 is  
5 input to the laser printer 411 which then form an image.

In the laser printer 411, a writing optical unit 508 converts image data input from the circuit part 550 into an optical signal, and exposes an image carrying body made of a photosensitive body, for example,  
10 a photosensitive body drum 509. Thereby, an electrostatic latent image corresponding to the original image is formed on the photosensitive body drum 509.

The writing optical unit 508, for example, drives a semiconductor laser according to the above-mentioned image data so as to cause it to emit thus-  
15 intensity-modulated laser light, deflects the laser light by a rotational polygon mirror 510, and illuminates the photosensitive body drum 509 by the laser light through an  $f/\theta$  lens and a reflective mirror  
20 511.

The photosensitive body drum 509 is driven to rotate in a direction indicated by the arrow clockwise by a driving part. After being charged uniformly by a charger 512, the photosensitive body drum 509 is exposed  
25 by the writing optical unit 508, and thus has the

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electrostatic latent image formed thereon.

The electrostatic latent image on the photosensitive body drum 509 is developed by a developing device 513, and becomes a toner image.

5 Further, a paper sheet is supplied by any of a plurality of paper feeding parts 514 through 518 and hand-inserting paper feeding part 519 to a registration roller 520. The registration roller 520 sends out the paper sheet in timing to the toner image on the  
10 photosensitive body drum 509.

A transfer belt 521 has a transfer bias applied thereto by a transfer power source, transfers the toner image on the photosensitive body drum 509 onto the paper sheet, and carries the paper sheet. The paper  
15 sheet having had the toner image transferred thereto is then carried to a fixing part 522 by the transfer belt 521, and the toner image is fixed onto the paper sheet thereby, which is then ejected to an ejecting tray 523.

The photosensitive body drum 509 is cleaned by  
20 a cleaning device 524 after the toner image thereon is transferred, and electricity of the photosensitive body drum 509 is removed by an electricity removal device 525. Thus, the photosensitive body drum 509 is prepared for a subsequent image forming operation.

25 FIG. 17 shows a block diagram after

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simplifying one example of the above-mentioned circuit part 550 of the digital copier.

Input to the circuit part 550 is, for example, an analog image signal obtained from reading the original image in 600 dpi by the image sensor 507 of the image reading part 400. The level of this analog signal is adjusted by an AGC circuit 551, and, then, an A-D converting circuit 552 converts the thus-obtained analog signal into a digital image signal representing each pixel by 8 bits.

Further, a shading correction circuit 553 corrects for each pixel of the image sensor 507 variation in sensitivity and illumination.

Then, the image data is sent to a filter processing circuit 554, undergoes MTF correction, for example, and then, undergoes smoothing filter processing for representing a halftone image smoothly. The thus-obtained image data is input to a  $\gamma$  (gamma) correction circuit 555 which then performs  $\gamma$  correction on the input image data for converting the image data to have writing shade.

The image data having undergone the  $\gamma$  correction is input to a halftone processing part 556. The image processing apparatus in any of the above-described embodiments and variant embodiments thereof of

the present invention is used as this halftone  
processing part 556

The output image data provided by the halftone processing part 556 is sent to a light-emitting driving control part of a semiconductor laser inside of the above-mentioned writing optical unit 508. Because the halftone processing part 556 executes the above-described multi-level quantization process, it is possible to reproduce the image read from the original image sheet with high image quality.

In a case where the image processing apparatus in any of the above-described fifth and sixth embodiments and variant embodiments thereof is used as the halftone processing part 556, the feature determining part which provides the feature indicating signal 104 indicating distinction between character region/picture region or distinction between edge region/non-edge region may be provided inside the halftone processing part 556 or may be provided antecedent to the halftone processing part 556. For example, the feature determining part 560 may be provided at the position shown in FIG. 18.

Actually, the digital copier can perform processing such as image-size changing processing, background removal processing, flare removal processing,

other image edition processing on image data. However, description thereof is omitted.

Further, the present invention can be easily applied also to the digital copier having an image  
5 reading part which moves a original table, and a digital copier having an image forming part other than a laser printer

An image processing apparatus in another embodiment of the present invention has a configuration  
10 in which, although not shown in figures, as a scanner or a facsimile, a reading part such as the image reading part 400 of above-described digital copier is added to the image processing apparatus in any of the above-described first through seventh embodiments and variant  
15 embodiments thereof.

An image processing apparatus in another embodiment of the present invention has a configuration in which, although not shown in figures, an image forming part such as the laser printer 411 of above-  
20 described digital copier is added to the image processing apertures in any of the above-described first through seventh embodiments and variant embodiments thereof.

The present invention is not limited to the  
25 above-described embodiments, and variations and

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The present application is based on Japanese  
priority application No. 11-353625, filed on December 13,  
5 1999, the entire contents of which are hereby  
incorporated by reference.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

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2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein occurrence of the smallest dots is repressed.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein occurrence of the dots other than the largest dots is repressed.

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4. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein an occurrence rate of the dots having the specific size is controlled based on the number of dots in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel.

15

5. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein an occurrence rate of the dots having the specific size is controlled based on the number of dots in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel and a shade level of the target pixel.

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6. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein

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9. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein occurrence of the dots having the specific size is repressed only for a picture region of the image.

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10. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the degree of repressing occurrence of the dots having the specific size is made weaker for a character region of the image than for a picture region of the image.

15

11. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein occurrence of the dots having the specific size is repressed only for a non-edge region of the image.

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12. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein repressing of occurrence of the dots having the specific size is performed for a medium shade region of the image.

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19. The method as claimed in claim 15,

wherein occurrence of the one or more specific quantized levels is repressed for medium and high level regions of the image data.

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20. The method as claimed in claim 15,  
wherein an occurrence rate of the one or more specific  
10 quantized levels, occurrence of which is to be repressed,  
is controlled based on the number of pixels quantized to  
quantized levels higher than 0 in a specific region in  
the periphery of a target pixel.

15

21. The method as claimed in claim 15,  
wherein an occurrence rate of the one or more specific  
20 quantized levels, occurrence of which is to be repressed,  
is controlled based on the number of pixels quantized to  
quantized levels higher than 0 in a specific region in  
the periphery of a target pixel and the level of the  
image data of the target pixel.

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24. The method as claimed in claim 15,  
wherein a degree of repressing occurrence of the one or  
more specific quantized levels is changed according to a  
25 feature of the image.

25. The method as claimed in claim 24,  
wherein occurrence of the one or more specific quantized  
levels is repressed only for a picture region of the  
image.

5

26. The method as claimed in claim 24,  
10 wherein the degree of repressing occurrence of the one  
or more specific quantized levels is made weaker for a  
character region of the image than for a picture region  
of the image.

15

27. The method as claimed in claim 24,  
wherein occurrence of the one or more specific quantized  
20 levels is repressed only for a non-edge region of the  
image.

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28. The method as claimed in claim 17,  
wherein re-quantization is performed for the one or more  
specific quantized levels, occurrence of which is to be  
repressed.

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29. The method as claimed in claim 18,  
wherein re-quantization is performed for the one or more  
specific quantized levels, occurrence of which is to be  
repressed.

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30. The method as claimed in claim 19,  
wherein re-quantization is performed for the one or more  
specific quantized levels, occurrence of which is to be  
repressed.

20

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31. An image forming method comprising the

steps of:

a) multi-level quantizing multi-tone image data by the image processing method as claimed in claim 15; and

5                   b) forming an image from the thus-multi-level-quantized image data using dots for pixels which dots are larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels.

10

32. An image forming method comprising the steps of:

a) multi-level quantizing multi-tone image data by the image processing method as claimed in claim 15; and

b) forming an image from the thus-multi-level-quantized image data using dots for pixels which dots are larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels.

20

33. An image processing apparatus,  
25 comprising:

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a first part multi-level quantizing multi-level input image data; and

a second part repressing occurrence of one or more specific quantized levels for a specific level  
5 region of the image data relating to the one or more specific quantized levels.

10

34. The apparatus as claimed in claim 33, wherein said second part performs re-quantization for the one or more specific quantized levels, occurrence of which is to be repressed.

15

35. The apparatus as claimed in claim 33,  
20 wherein said second part represses occurrence of the one or more specific quantized levels for a medium level region of the image data.

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36. The apparatus as claimed in claim 33,  
wherein said second part represses occurrence of the one  
or more specific quantized levels for a high level  
region of the image data.

5

37. The apparatus as claimed in claim 33,  
10 wherein said second part represses occurrence of the one  
or more specific quantized levels for medium and high  
level regions of the image data.

15

38. The apparatus as claimed in claim 33,  
wherein said second part controls occurrence rates of  
the one or more specific quantized levels, occurrence of  
20 which is to be repressed, based on the number of pixels  
quantized to quantized levels higher than 0 in a  
specific region in the periphery of a target pixel.

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41. The apparatus as claimed in claim 33,  
wherein said second part controls occurrence rates of  
the one or more specific quantized levels, occurrence of  
25 which is to be repressed, based on the number of pixels

quantized to a specific quantized level in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel and the level of the image data of the target pixel.

5

42. The apparatus as claimed in claim 33, wherein said second part changes degrees of repressing occurrence of the one or more specific quantized levels according to a feature of the image.

15

43. The apparatus as claimed in claim 42, wherein said second part represses occurrence of the one or more specific quantized levels only for a picture region of the image.

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44. The apparatus as claimed in claim 42, wherein said second part makes the degrees of repressing

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47. The apparatus as claimed in claim 35,  
25 wherein said second part performs re-quantization for

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50. The apparatus as claimed in claim 38,  
wherein said second part performs re-quantization for  
the one or more specific quantized levels, occurrence of

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53. The apparatus as claimed in claim 41, wherein said second part performs re-quantization for the one or more specific quantized levels, occurrence of which is to be repressed.

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5           a fourth part obtaining the error to be added  
to the input image data, from the output image data and  
image data to which the error is already added by said  
first part, and providing the thus-obtained error to  
said first part; and

10           a fifth part detecting, from the output image  
data, the number of pixels quantized to be higher than  
the quantized level 0 in a specific region in the  
periphery of a target pixel, and providing the thus-  
obtained number to said third part,

15           wherein said third part compares a threshold,  
relating to each of said one or more specific quantized  
levels, determined based on the number provided by said  
fifth part, with the level of the image data to which  
the error is already added, and, thereby, determines

20           whether re-quantization for said each of said one or  
more specific quantized levels is necessary, occurrence  
of each of said one or more specific quantized levels  
being repressed in a specific level region of the input  
image data relating to said each of said one or more

25           specific quantized levels through the re-quantization by

said third part.

5

57. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
in claim 56, wherein said third part determines that re-  
quantization is not necessary when the level of the  
input image data is out of said specific level region  
10 relating to each of said one or more specific quantized  
levels.

15

58. An image processing apparatus,  
comprising:

a first part adding an error to input image  
data;

20

a second part multi-level quantizing the image  
data to which the error is already added by said first  
part, using a plurality of quantization thresholds;

a third part re-quantizing the quantized data  
provided by said second part, into another quantized  
25 level, for one or more specific quantized levels other

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than the highest quantized level and quantized level 0,  
as the need arises, and outputting the thus-obtained  
data as output image data;

a fourth part obtaining the error to be added  
5 to the input image data, from the output image data and  
image data to which the error is already added by said  
first part, and providing the thus-obtained error to  
said first part; and

a fifth part detecting, from the output image  
10 data, the number of pixels quantized to be higher than  
the quantized level 0 in a specific region in the  
periphery of a target pixel, and providing the thus-  
obtained number to said third part,

wherein said third part compares a threshold,  
15 relating to each of said one or more specific quantized  
levels, determined based on the number provided by said  
fifth part and the level of the input image data, with  
the level of the image data to which the error is  
already added, and, thereby, determines whether re-  
20 quantization for said each of said one or more specific  
quantized levels is necessary, occurrence of each of  
said one or more specific quantized levels being  
repressed in a specific level region of the input image  
data relating to said each of said one or more specific  
25 quantized levels through the re-quantization by said

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third part.

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59. An image processing apparatus,  
comprising:

a first part adding an error to input image  
data;

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a second part multi-level quantizing the image  
data to which the error is already added by said first  
part, using a plurality of quantization thresholds;

15

a third part re-quantizing the quantized data  
provided by said second part, into another quantized  
level, for one or more specific quantized levels other  
than the highest quantized level and quantized level 0,  
as the need arises, and outputting the thus-obtained  
data as an output image data;

20

a fourth part obtaining the error to be added  
to the input image data, from the output image data and  
image data to which the error is already added by said  
first part, and providing the thus-obtained error to  
said first part; and

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a fifth part detecting, from the output image  
data, the number of pixels for each quantized level in a

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wherein said third part compares a threshold, relating to each of said one or more specific quantized levels, determined based on the total number of pixels of each of said one or more specific quantized levels and one or more other quantized levels near to said each of the one or more specific quantized levels and the level of the input image data, with the level of the image data to which the error is already added, and, thereby, determines whether re-quantization for said each of said one or more specific quantized levels is necessary, occurrence of each of said one or more specific quantized levels being repressed in a specific level region of the input image data relating to said each of said one or more specific quantized levels through the re-quantization by said third part.

```

        60.  An image processing apparatus,
        comprising:
            a first part adding an error to input image
25  data;

```

a third part re-quantizing the quantized data  
5 provided by said second part, into another quantized  
level, for one or more specific quantized levels, as the  
need arises, and outputting the thus-obtained data as  
output image data;

a fifth part detecting, from the output image  
15 data, the number of pixels quantized to be higher than  
the quantized level 0 in a specific region in the  
periphery of a target pixel, and providing the thus-  
obtained number to said third part,

wherein said third part has a signal  
20 indicating a feature of an image region to which the  
target pixel belongs input thereto from the outside, and  
compares a threshold, relating to each of said one or  
more specific quantized levels, determined based on a  
parameter relating to said each of said one or more  
25 specific quantized levels determined according to the

15

said parameter relating to each of said one or more specific quantized levels is determined such that occurrence of said each of said one or more specific quantized levels is repressed only for the picture region.

62. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
in claim 60, wherein:

said signal indicates whether the image region  
to which the target pixel belongs is a character region  
5 or a picture region; and

said parameter relating to each of the one or  
more specific quantized levels is determined such that  
the degree of repressing occurrence of said each of said  
one or more specific quantized levels is made weaker for  
10 the character region than for the picture region.

63. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
in claim 60, wherein:

said signal indicates whether the image region  
to which the target pixel belongs is an edge region or a  
non-edge region; and

said parameter relating to each of the one or  
more specific quantized levels is determined such that  
occurrence of said each of said one or more specific  
quantized levels is repressed only for the non-edge  
region

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        a first part adding an error to input image
data;
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a third part re-quantizing the quantized data provided by said second part, into another quantized level, for one or more specific quantized levels, as the need arises, and outputting the thus-obtained data as an output image data;

a fifth part detecting, from the output image data, the number of pixels quantized to be higher than the quantized level 0 in a specific region in the periphery of a target pixel, and providing the thus-obtained number to said third part,

wherein said third part has a signal  
indicating an output mode input thereto from the outside,  
25 and compares a threshold, relating to each of said one

65. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
in claim 56, wherein:  
said second part performs 4-level  
quantization;  
the re-quantization performed by said third  
part is performed for the quantized level 1; and  
occurrence of the quantized level 1 is

said second part performs 4-level  
quantization;

the re-quantization performed by said third  
part is performed for the quantized level 1; and  
25 occurrence of the quantized level 1 is

repressed in a medium level region of the input image data.

5

66. The image processing apparatus as claimed in claim 58, wherein:

10       said second part performs 4-level quantization;  
          the re-quantization performed by said third part is performed for the quantized level 1; and  
          occurrence of the quantized level 1 is repressed in a medium level region of the input image  
15       data.

20       67. The image processing apparatus as claimed in claim 59, wherein:

          said second part performs 4-level quantization;  
          the re-quantization performed by said third part is performed for the quantized level 1; and  
25       occurrence of the quantized level 1 is

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the re-quantization performed by said third part is performed for the quantized level 1; and

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the re-quantization performed by said third part is performed for the quantized level 1; and

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the re-quantization performed by said third part is performed for the quantized level 1 and quantized level 2;

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said second part performs 4-level

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data; and

occurrence of the quantized level 2 is  
repressed in a high level region of the input image data.

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75. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
in claim 60, further comprising a sixth part generating  
10 said signal input to said third part.

15 76. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
in claim 56, further comprising a sixth part which forms  
an image from the image output data, using dots for  
pixels which dots are larger as the pixels have higher  
quantized levels.

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77. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
25 in claim 58, further comprising a sixth part which forms

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80. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
in claim 64, further comprising a sixth part which forms  
an image, from the image output data, using dots for  
pixels which dots are larger as the pixels have higher  
5 quantized levels.

10 81. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
in claim 56, further comprising a sixth part generating  
the input image data by optically scanning an original.

15

82. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
in claim 58, further comprising a sixth part generating  
the input image data by optically scanning an original.

20

83. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
25 in claim 59, further comprising a sixth part generating

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the input image data by optically scanning an original.

5

84. The image processing apparatus as claimed in claim 60, further comprising a sixth part generating the input image data by optically scanning an original.

10

85. The image processing apparatus as claimed in claim 64, further comprising a sixth part generating the input image data by optically scanning an original.

86. The image processing apparatus as claimed in claim 56, further comprising:

a sixth part generating the input image data by optically scanning an original; and

a seventh part forming an image, from the image output data, using dots for pixels which dots are larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels.

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a seventh part forming an image, from the image output data, using dots for pixels which dots are larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels.

89. The image processing apparatus as claimed in claim 60, further comprising:

a sixth part generating the input image data



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90. The image processing apparatus as claimed  
10 in claim 64, further comprising:

a seventh part forming an image, from the image output data, using dots for pixels which dots are larger as the pixels have higher quantized levels.

25

92. A computer-readable recording medium  
storing therein a program for causing a computer to  
carry out the function of each part of the image  
processing apparatus as claimed in claim 58.

5

93. A computer-readable recording medium  
10 storing therein a program for causing a computer to  
carry out the function of each part of the image  
processing apparatus as claimed in claim 59.

15

94. A computer-readable recording medium  
storing therein a program for causing a computer to  
carry out the function of each part of the image  
20 processing apparatus as claimed in claim 60.

25

95. A computer-readable recording medium

0082270 0222/60

storing therein a program for causing a computer to  
carry out the function of each part of the image  
processing apparatus as claimed in claim 64.

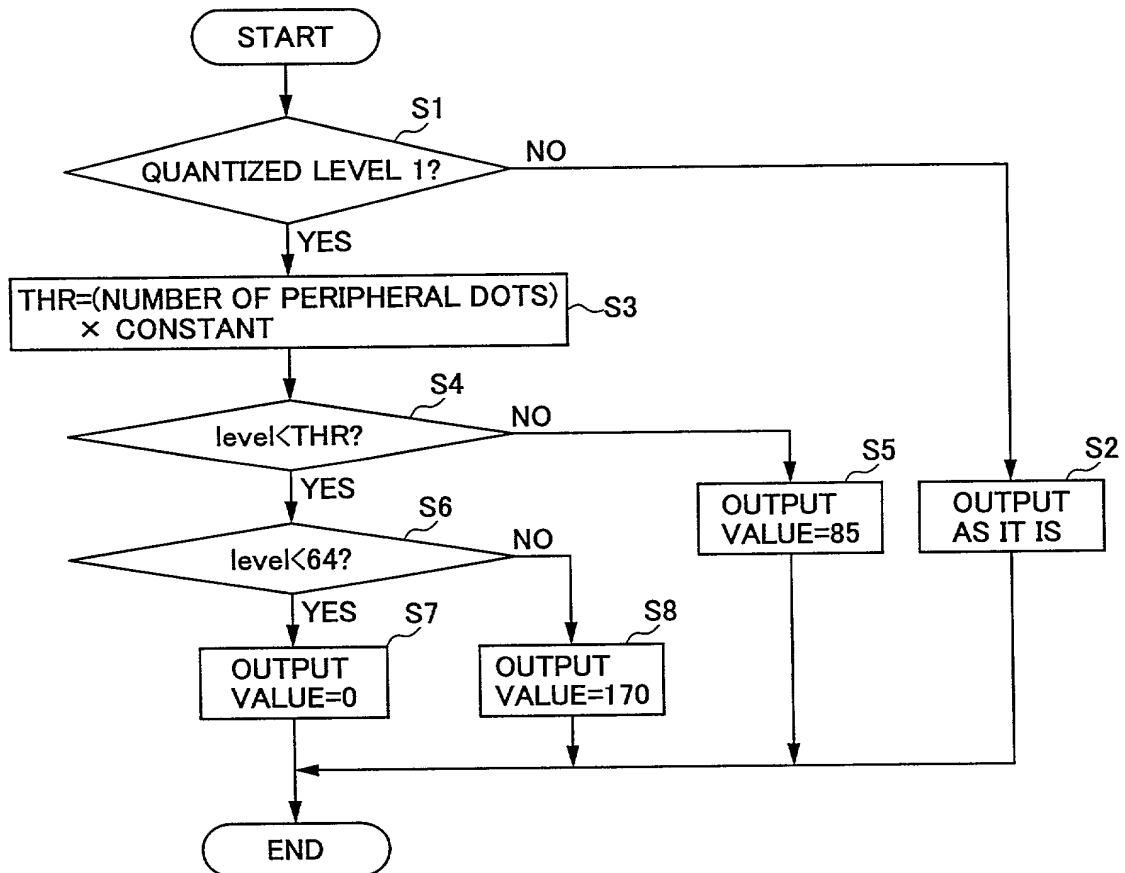
008211 0/222/60

An image forming method includes the steps of a) multi-level quantizing a multi-tone image by an error diffusion method, and b) representing each pixel of the thus-quantized image having a quantized level higher than 0 using a dot which is larger as the quantized level thereof is higher. Occurrence of dots having a specific size is repressed in a specific shade region relating to the dots.

5



**FIG.2**



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FIG.3

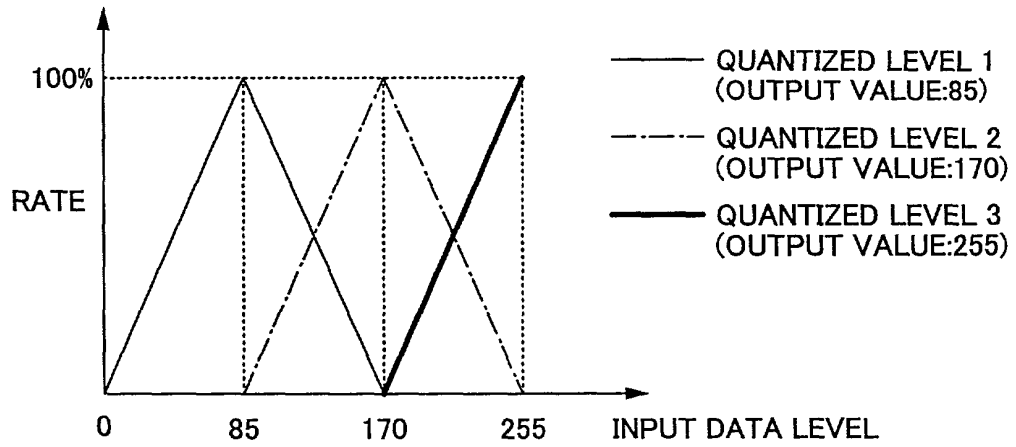


FIG.4

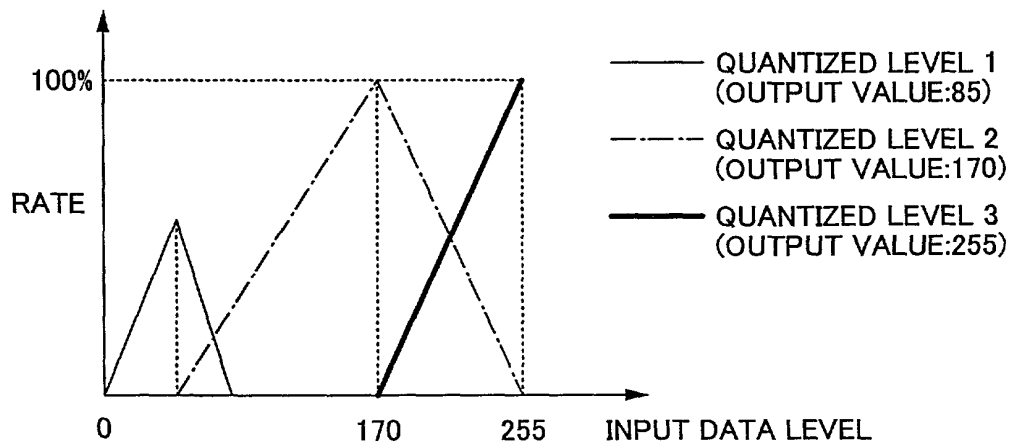
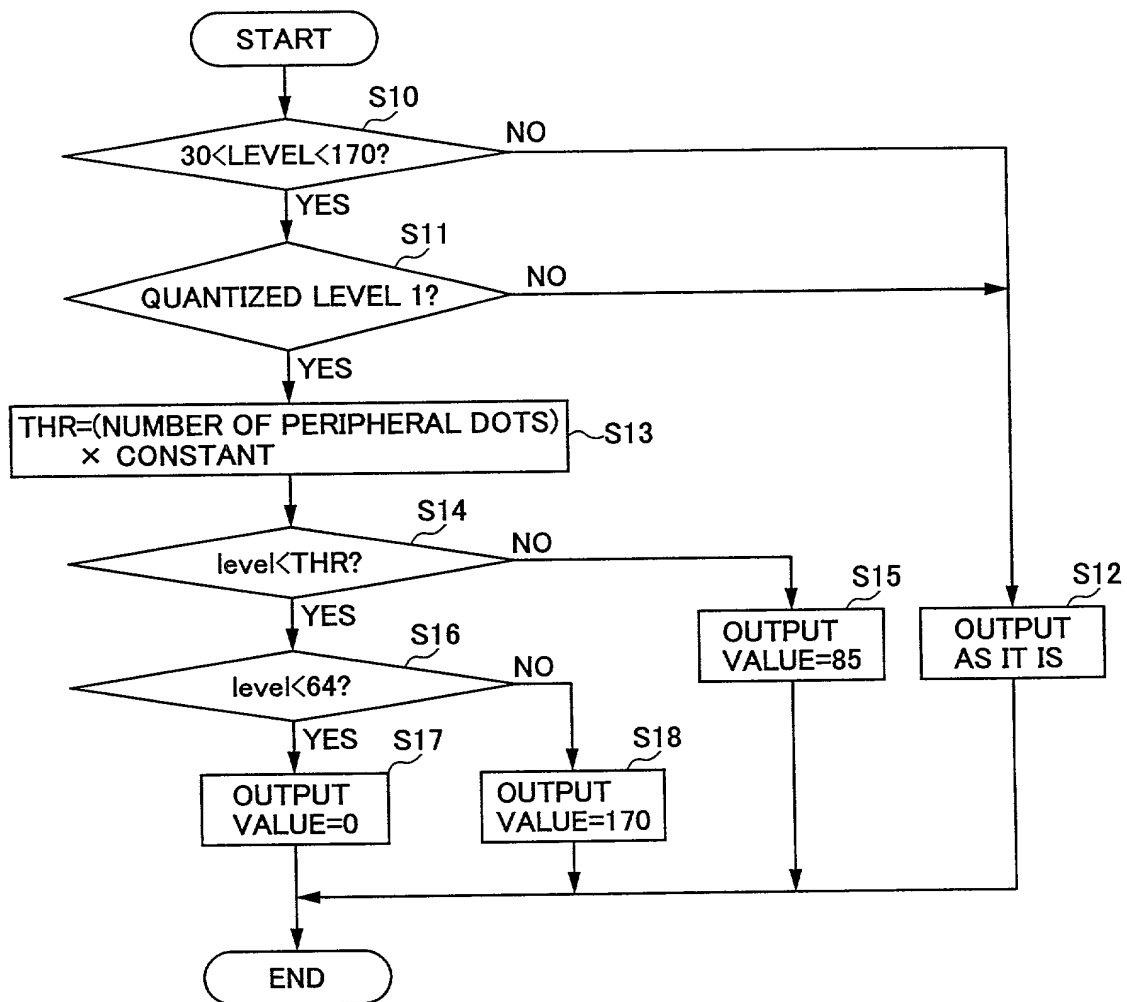






FIG.6



**FIG. 7**

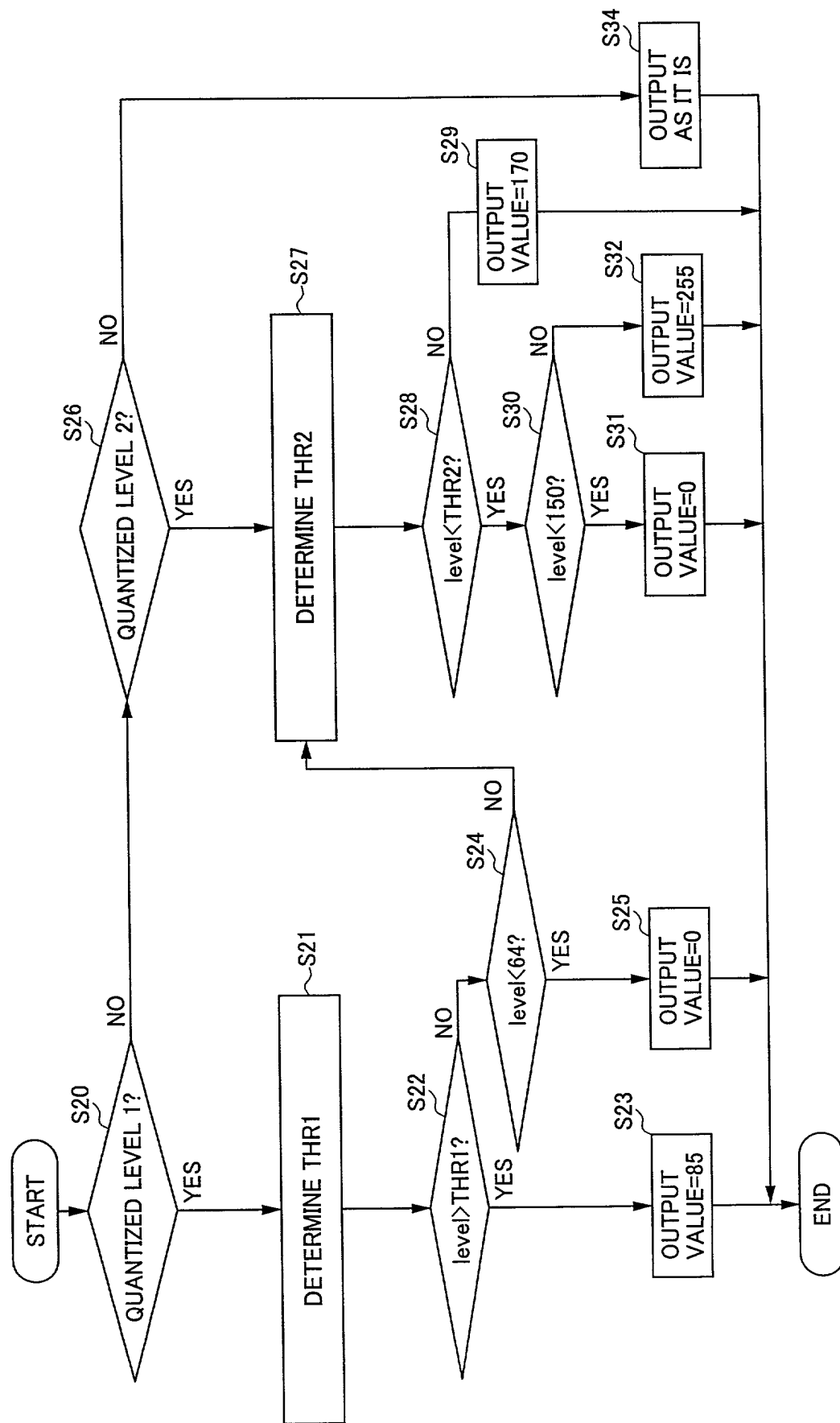


FIG.8

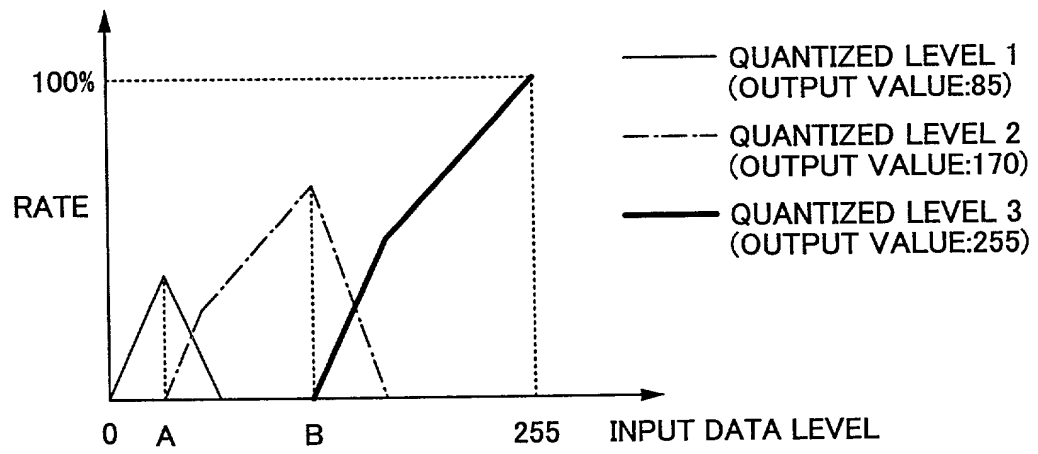


FIG.9

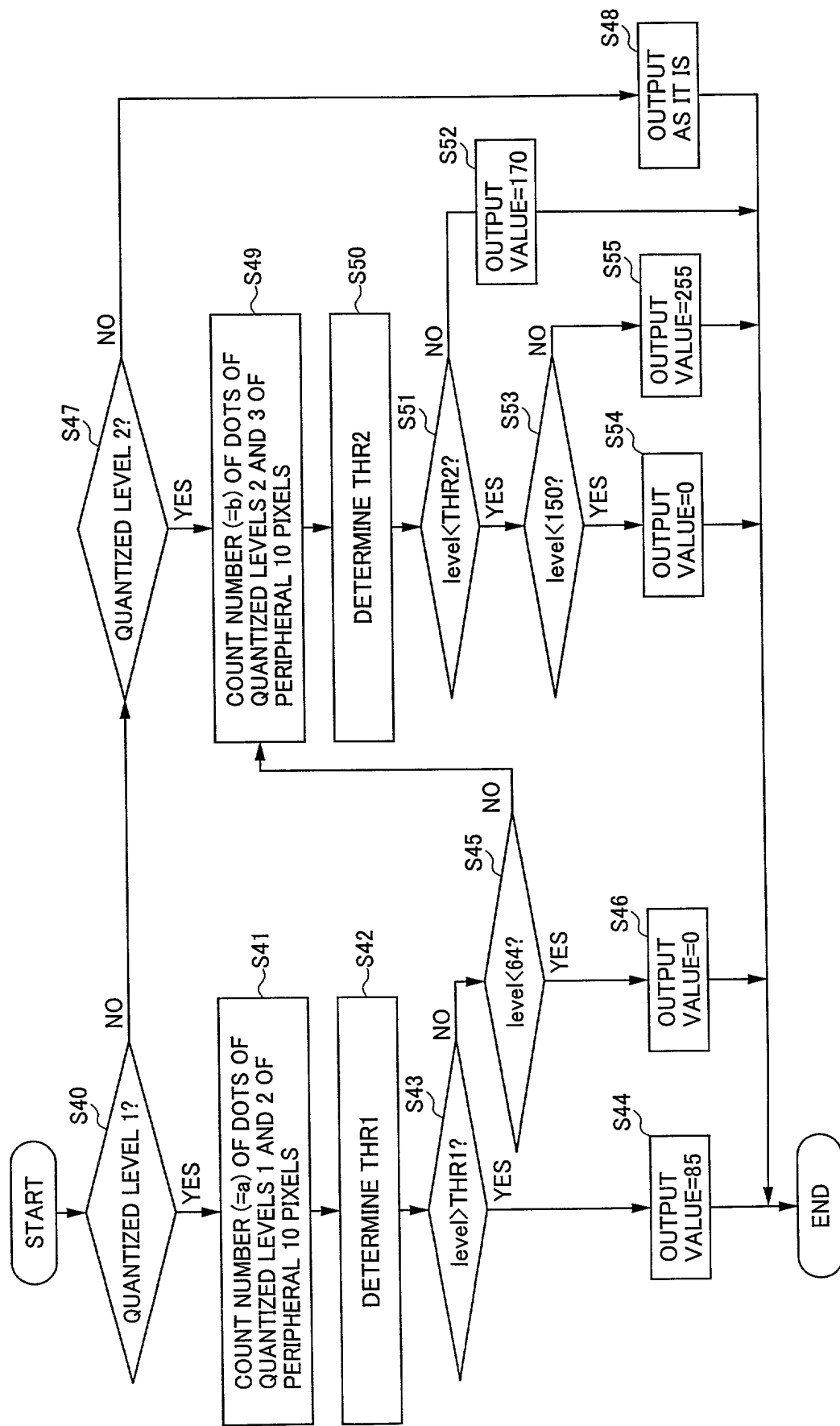


FIG.10

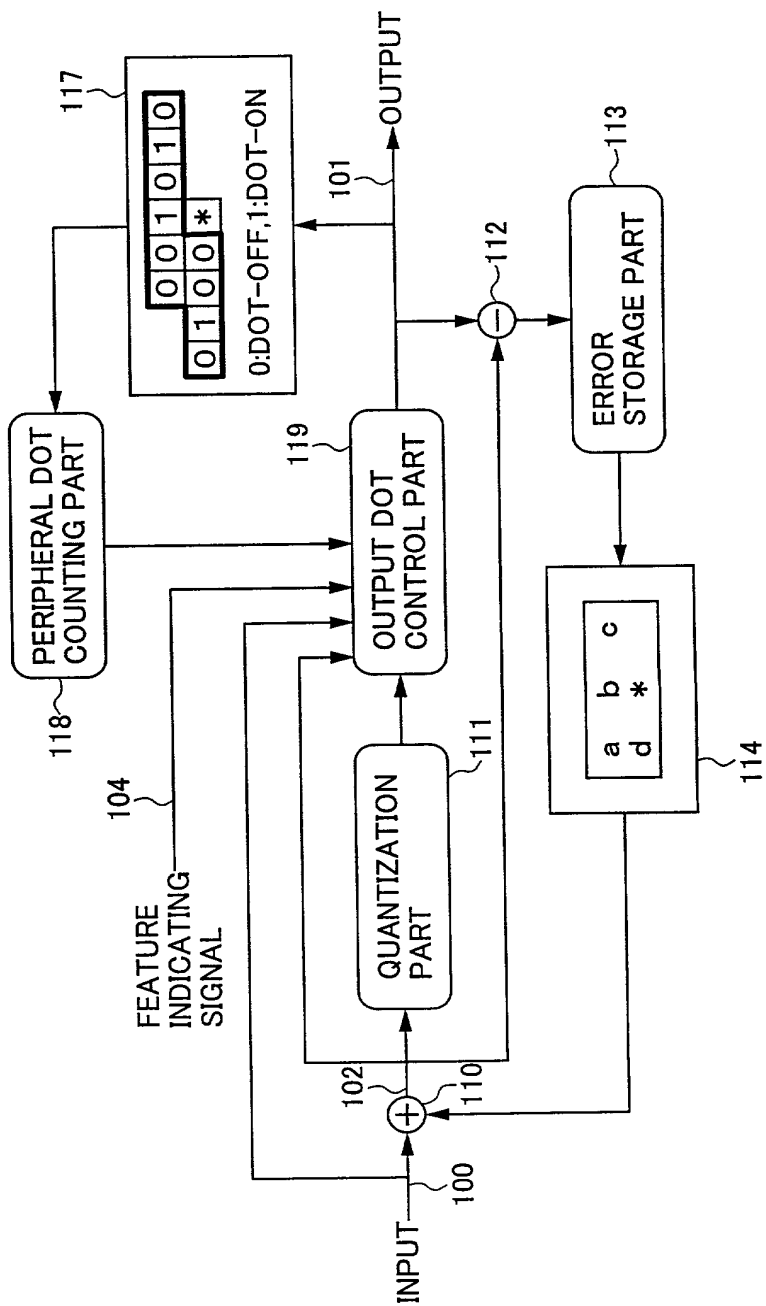


FIG. 11

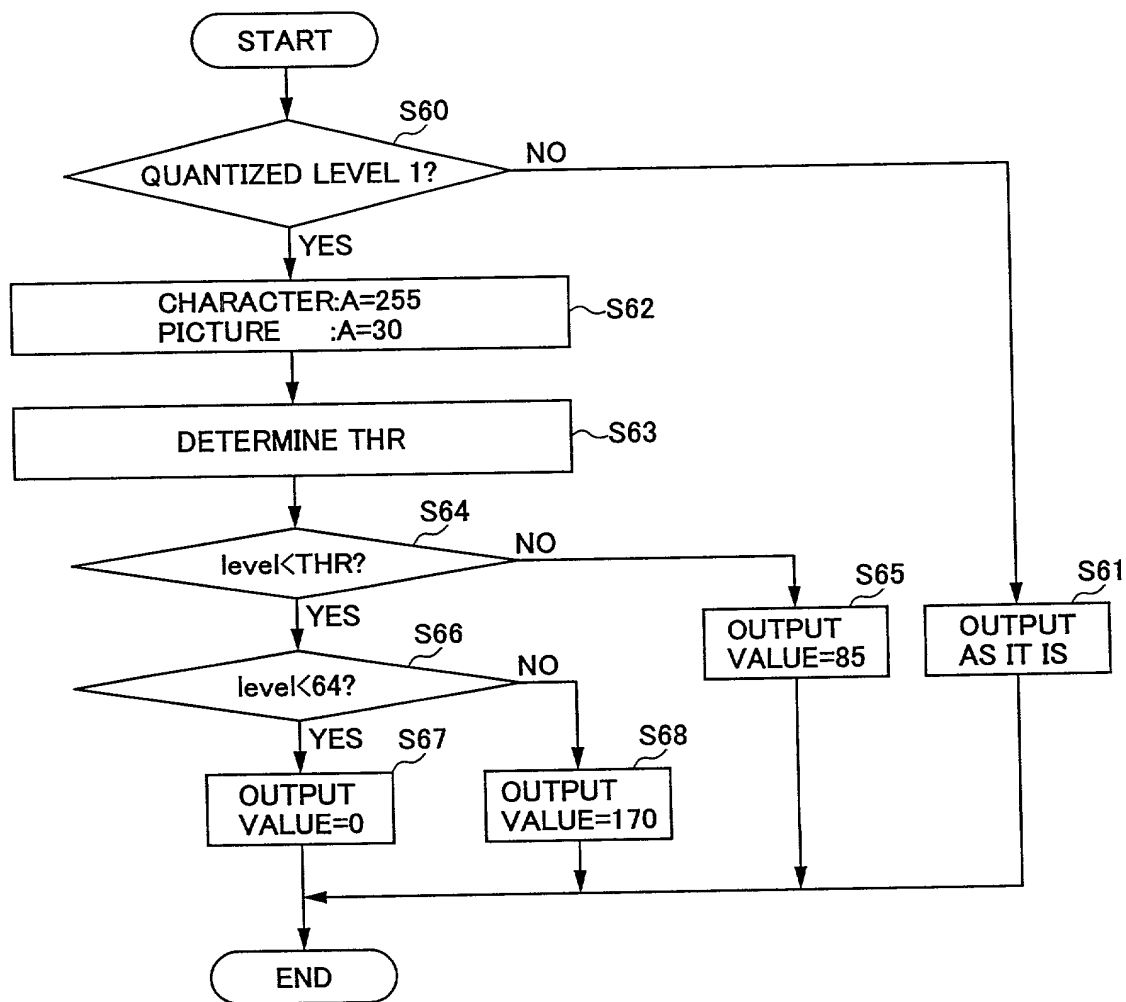


FIG.12

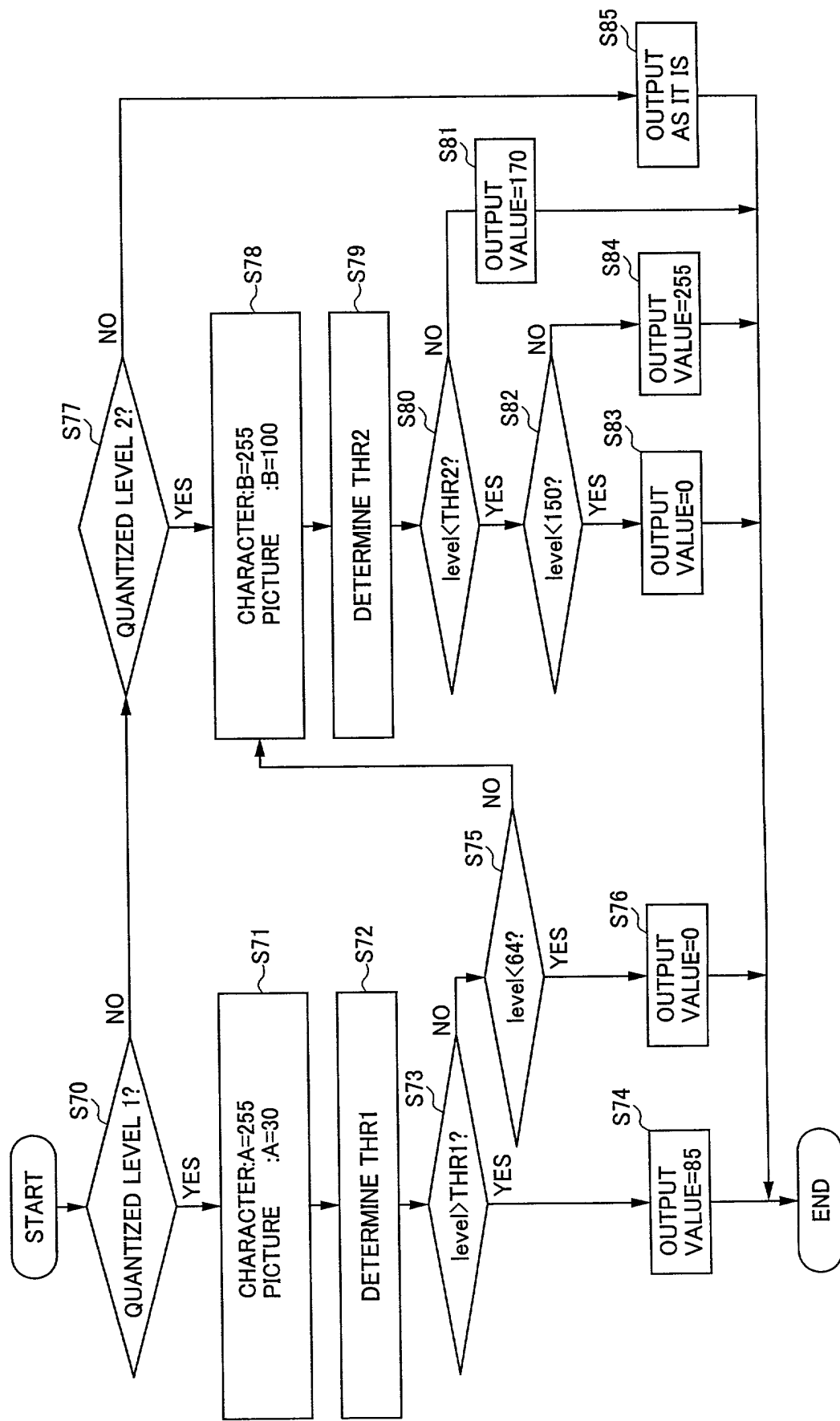


FIG.13

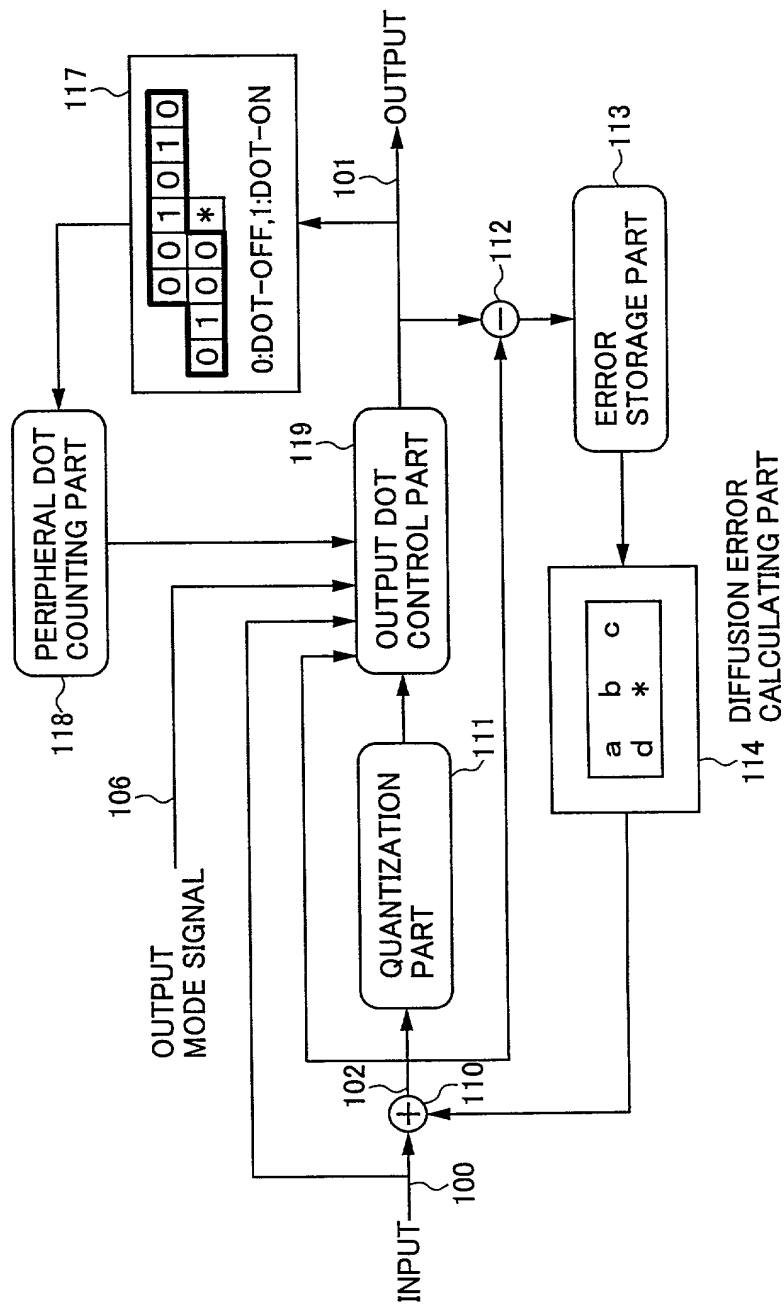




FIG.14

OUTPUT MODE	A	B
CHARACTER MODE	255	255
PHOTOGRAPH MODE	30	100
CHARACTER/PHOTOGRAPH MODE	30	150
PRINTED PHOTOGRAPH MODE	60	255

FIG.15

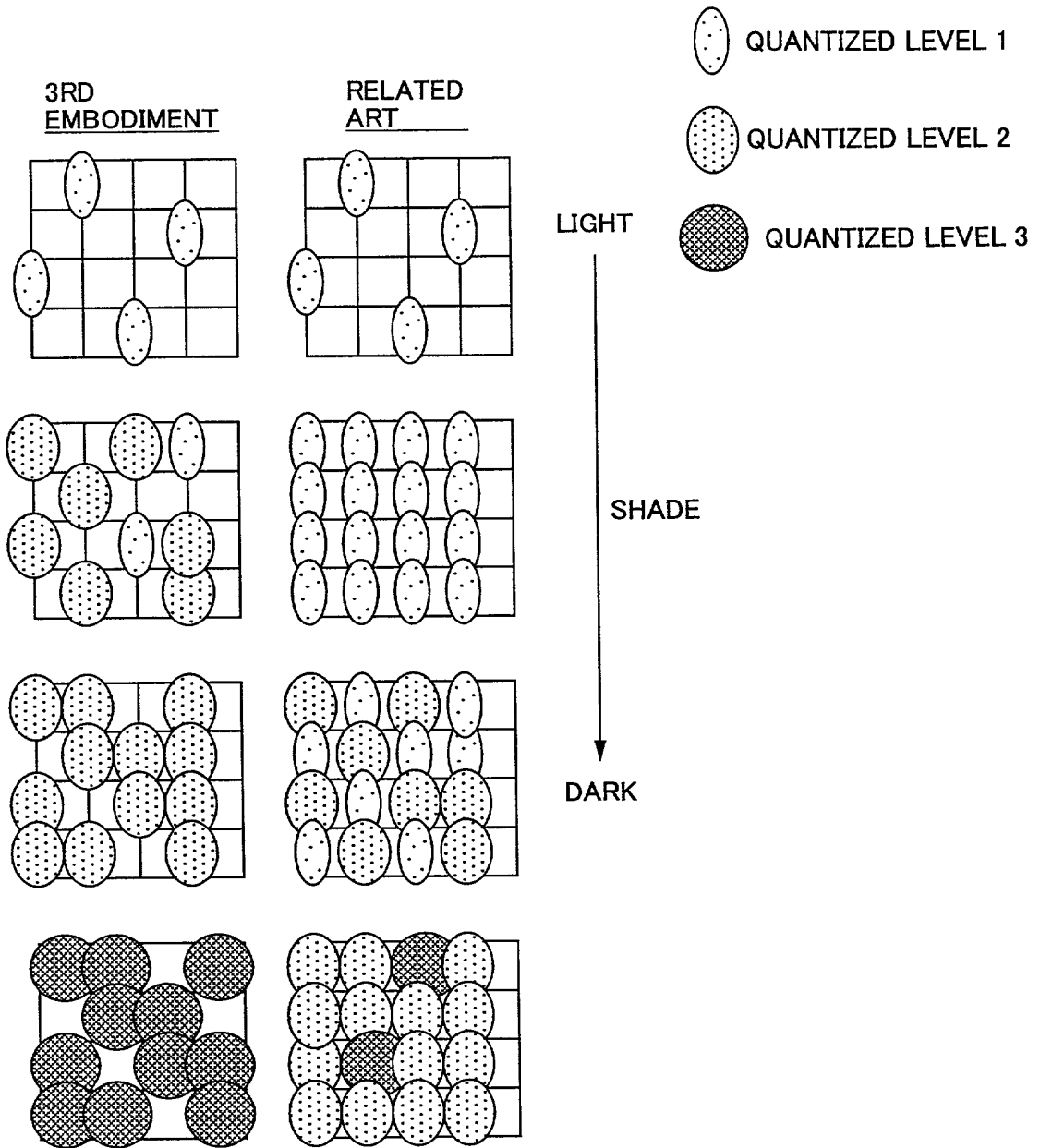


FIG.16

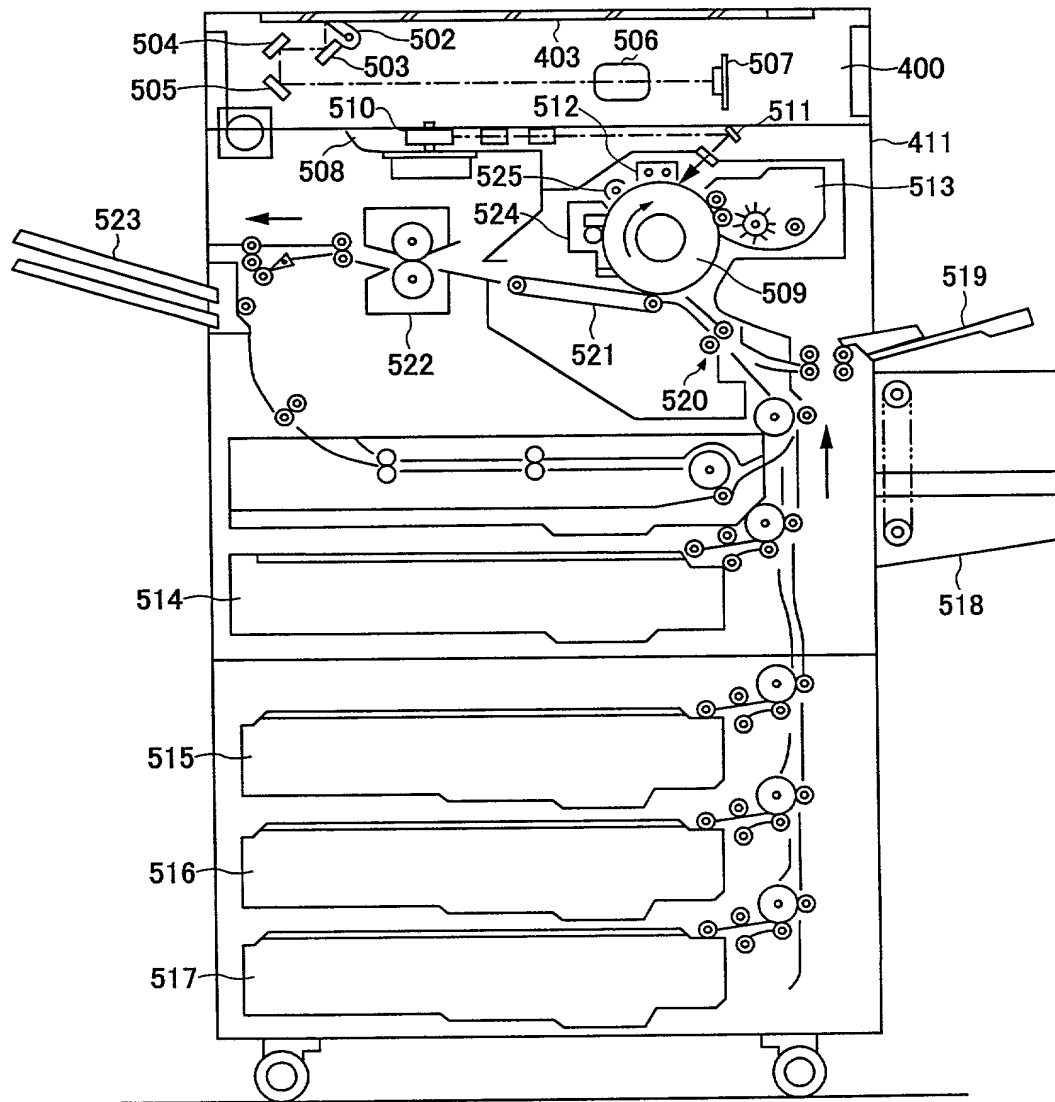






FIG.19A

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

FIG.19B

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

FIG.19C

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

FIG.19D

0	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	0



Docket No.

# Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

## English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD, IMAGE PROCESSING APPARATUS, IMAGE FORMING METHOD AND RECORDING MEDIUM

the specification of which

(check one)

☒ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as United States Application No. or PCT International

Application Number \_\_\_\_\_

and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d) or Section 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or Section 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Not Claimed

Patent Application  
No. 11-353625

Japan

13/December/1999

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)



I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Application Serial No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Filing Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Application Serial No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Filing Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Application Serial No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U. S. C. Section 120 of any United States application(s), or Section 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, C. F. R., Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Application Serial No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Filing Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Status)  
(patented, pending, abandoned)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Application Serial No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Filing Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Status)  
(patented, pending, abandoned)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Application Serial No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Filing Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Status)  
(patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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